





## Nuclear Deterrents Remain Necessary, Shultz Says in Bonn

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service  
BONN — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said Tuesday that a strong nuclear arsenal will be crucial for Western security after intermediate-range nuclear missiles Europe are destroyed.

Mr. Shultz seemed to be sending a strong message to those in West Germany who urge the elimination of short-range, or "battlefield," nuclear weapons.

"We all recognize that the nuclear deterrent has kept the peace in Europe for the past 40 years," he said at a news conference after meetings with West German leaders. "And so as far as anyone can see ahead, we're going to have to continue to rely on nuclear deterrents."

Mr. Shultz, winding up a six-day European tour, arrived Tuesday in London on a West German plane, supplied after the engine of his aircraft malfunctioned at the Bonn airport.

In Bonn, Mr. Shultz said predictions by conservatives that the U.S.-Soviet treaty eliminating medium-range missiles would lead to denuclearization were "nonsense."

"People who say you've eliminated one therefore we're in danger of eliminating everything—I don't quite get it," he said.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement has been met by increasingly public opposition to short-range missiles in West Germany, where the battlefield weapons would likely be used.

Many West Germans also are deeply concerned about the potential threat from the Warsaw Pact because of its advantage in conventional arms and from the Soviet Union's arsenal of short-range nuclear weapons.

### Reagan Tries A New Pitch On Gorbachev

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What was discussed when President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev disappeared into Mr. Reagan's study for a private chat on Wednesday? Arms control? Afghanistan? Human rights? No. The subject was baseball.

According to a White House aide, at the state dinner for the Soviet leader the night before, Joe DiMaggio, a guest, gave the president a baseball and asked him to sign the ball, then get Mr. Gorbachev's signature on it as well.

The president, embarrassed to ask the favor publicly, pulled Mr. Gorbachev aside to seek his signature for the former baseball star. Mr. Reagan took the occasion, the aide added, to tell Mr. Gorbachev that they should "play ball" with each other.

### HART: Re-Entry Shakes Up Race

(Continued from Page 1)  
"no one believed it at first, and then they just laughed."

Some Democrats were equally chagrined. John McEvoy, a long-time Democratic activist with ties to Mr. Hart, called the decision an act of "overwhelming hubris and extreme moral blindness."

Public and private comments nearly unanimously reflected the view that the episode that led to Mr. Hart's withdrawal last spring remained a major barrier to his nomination. He withdrew after his relationship with the model Donna Rice became public.

Mr. Hart himself made no direct reference to the incident. But he said, "Getting back in this race is about the toughest thing that I have ever done. And believe me, it is not done lightly."

While acknowledging that Mr. Hart may well be the front-runner in the next round of polls, most party leaders said that he could not reach the convention with the skeletal organization and scarce financial resources he apparently has available now.

"A big story for a day," said the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., "but not much impact over all."

THERE'S ONLY  
ONE GIN FOR THE  
WELL-INFORMED.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Tuesday.

## U.S.-Soviet Knot on Nicaragua

By Neil A. Lewis

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to complain formally to the Soviet Union about purported plans for a buildup of the Nicaraguan military with Russian help, which Washington favors because it would permit extensive testing of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

Mr. Pyaytash, at the first Moscow news conference since the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, returned from Washington, was asked whether Mr. Reagan would visit next spring if a treaty to cut strategic arms had not been drafted.

"Our great wish is that we have that treaty ready by the time President Reagan comes here on his visit," he said. "but we have a realistic view of the situation and we now have even deeper insight into U.S. internal developments and the lineup of forces on the American political scene covering arms control issues."

### SDI Test in U.S.

The United States conducted a 44,000-volt space test Sunday indicating that orbiting battle stations would not need insulation against damage from their own weapons, the Defense Department said Tuesday. Reuters reported from Washington.

The first such test in the SDI program, it showed that a "plasma" of electrons and ions in space acts as an insulator, not a conductor, and would protect battle platforms from the high electricity needed to charge weapons aimed at nuclear missiles in flight, an official said.

It will be the first time the United States has formally brought the matter of Major Miranda's disclosures to the attention of the Russians, even though they were made before the summit meeting last week between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

[Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev had pledged during

their meeting to withhold all military aid from Nicaragua in order to move forward with peace plans.

The Associated Press reported from Washington. "He told me he wanted to go forward with the peace plan and that they would withhold aid from the Sandinista government in order to do so," Mr. Reagan said.]

A senior U.S. official said the administration had generally confirmed Major Miranda's information well before Mr. Gorbachev arrived. The State Department arranged for Major Miranda to be interviewed by reporters on Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev's final day in Washington.

Meanwhile, a faint hope for progress in the effort to negotiate a cease-fire between the Nicaraguan government and the rebels faded Monday after the Sandinists delayed a second round of talks in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Fitzwater said of Major Miranda's assertions: "We think it's very serious. We are registering our concern with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels."

Some legislators conceded that the major's disclosures would be of help to the administration in its efforts to persuade Congress.

A Senate version of a catchall spending bill contains about \$16 million in new aid for the contras through the end of February. There is no new contra aid in the House version of the bill, and a conference

committee to reconcile the difference was set up Monday.

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The House speaker, Jim Wright, who has been a central figure in the contra aid issue, seemed angered over the disclosures, which were largely confirmed over the weekend by Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan minister of defense and the brother of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Referring to the charges that Nicaragua intends to put as many as 600,000 men under arms by 1990, Mr. Wright said that was a "preposterous" idea but that it would help efforts to renew contra aid. In the past, he has persuaded the Nicaraguan government to temper its actions so as not to inflame Congress. On Monday, he complained, "The Sandinistas have had a history of snatching defeat from the jaws of victory."

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Koreans Want Respect

Put aside for the moment the fiery oratory of the rivals in today's free election in South Korea, the first in 16 years. Ignore, too, competing threats: military intervention if left-of-center Kim Da Jung wins; versus riot by radical students if the ruling party's nominee, Roh Tae Woo, is declared the victor. Instead ponder the abiding enigma of South Korea: a dazzling economic success with an authoritarian political history that embarrasses the managers and workers who have wrought the Korean miracle.

The elections test Korean political maturity. Is it a country to be taken seriously, as host for the 1988 Olympics, as a partner in Asian policy? There is no sign that the American commitment to defend South Korea will be affected, but whether the elections are free and fair will have a profound effect on American attitudes.

South Korea's annual growth has averaged 8 percent over 25 years. The country now ranks 12th among trading nations; its exports constitute an awesome 82 percent of its gross national product. True, glaring economic inequalities persist. But this does not lessen the baffling anomaly of the political runt inside the economic giant.

For 26 years South Korea has been a military protectorate. Civilians and stu-

dents who challenged the system have faced tear gas, treason trials or worse. Koreans who were trusted with making sophisticated electronic equipment were not trusted to judge their rulers, or read an uncensored press. Civilians could make South Korea rich, but only a uniformed elite was allowed to make the big political decisions.

There was always the confidence that the United States would indefinitely station 40,000 troops to protect Seoul from another invasion from the Communist North. It was assumed, too, that Washington preferred "friendly" authoritarianism to more demanding democrats—an assumption that Washington did little to correct until recently. But the mood has changed. Koreans yearn for the world's respect. That impulse caused Seoul to clamor for the privilege of playing host to next summer's Olympics. Having won it, the South Korean military had to accept the price of scrutiny. Also, South Korea's economic miracle would surely be jeopardized if the elections were rigged by the military or if fair results were not accepted by the opposition.

How the vote is conducted will show whether the prospering South Koreans have earned the right to govern themselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## South American Battles

Democracy has returned to South America in this decade, a change of immense promise for the Western Hemisphere. Because Argentina and Brazil were the crucial cases, it is troubling that a deep sense of disorder and decline has seized both countries. This disillusion is not yet irreversible, but the direction in which events are moving is not reassuring.

Inflation is soaring again in both countries, eroding the authority of both governments. Both had developed plans to stabilize their currencies. Both then made bad compromises to boost their popularity before recent elections. Neither is currently succeeding in containing the inflationary pressure generated in those election campaigns. Foreign debts aggravate the present trouble, but are not the cause of them.

Brazil's situation is particularly difficult, for its economic troubles are compounded by constitutional uncertainty. The process of writing the country's basic law has turned into a bitter struggle between President José Sarney and his adversaries, many of them in his own party. They want elections next year, to get him out of office as soon as possible. He wants a longer term. In the midst of this combat, the prospect for a forceful and plausible economic policy seems steadily receding.

Argentina's President Raúl Alfonsín un-

fortunately lost his congressional majority in the September election and now, with diminished strength, is working to revive the plans that had been working well. In the two countries the dilemma is the same. To control inflation, the governments have to do painful things—open up protected markets, trim down or sell off enormously overstuffed state enterprises that developed during decades of political patronage; raise taxes. All of those necessary remedies are, as you would expect, vehemently opposed by the people whom they threaten.

Americans are in a poor position to offer advice, since President Reagan and the U.S. Congress have just demonstrated their own inability to make the same kind of adjustment, although on a far smaller scale than that required in Brazil or Argentina. In both those countries inflation is back up in three digits. And in the politics of both, the military forces remain an influential and ominous presence. But there is also a certain unhappy similarity between those countries and the United States. In all three, the economic requirements are clear and the political systems balk at dealing with them. Of the three, you might note, it is Argentina that is currently making the most serious attempt to regain its financial balance.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Humberto and Daniel

From Managua the Ortega brothers have been reporting on the shape of military things to come. First, Humberto Ortega, Sandinist defense minister, said that Nicaragua was halfway to building, with Soviet support, a 600,000-man defense force and that the country had "not renounced" acquisition of advanced weapons, including MiG fighters of a sort that Washington insists it won't countenance. The next day, Daniel Ortega, Sandinist president, said that the defense plans presented by his brother were merely a military "proposal" to the government and that in peace Nicaragua would have only a "modest army." Humberto Ortega, it is suggested, was either sounding off defiantly in the way Sandinists do or putting an arm on the Kremlin, whose spokesman, in Washington, ducked the whole question of what military aid Moscow might yet provide. But he was also raising the specter of an immensely overarmed state on the make that gives the rest of the region nightmares. Presumably that explains why Daniel Ortega jumped in to assert that his country was ready to negotiate arms reductions all around. Nicaragua, he said, could not afford a huge standing army, although it wants to have the entire population trained to defend the country—in the manner of the Swiss.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Watch Your Levator

The phony smile is one of those little hypocrisies without which there would probably have been a nuclear war by now. It is essential at summit meetings and at occasions where grape juice is spilled on your white sofa by a friend's 4-year-old. While its genuineness is often suspect, it can be accepted at face value, since there is no scientific way to measure the sincerity of a smile.

Or so we believed, anyway, until a few days ago, when we read in The New York Times that some California psychologists are working on ways to do just that—measure and classify smiles, separating out the real ones from the painted facsimiles. "All smiles are not the same," says Paul Ekman of the University of California medical school in San Francisco. "A polite smile or a forced one produces a different muscle pattern than does a spontaneous smile."

To illustrate some of the findings of Dr. Ekman and his colleagues, The Times published four photographs of a woman displaying different smiles. All seem pleasant

enough, but The Times explains that only one is a "genuine happy smile," distinguishable by the fact that "the muscle around the eye called the orbicularis oculi tightens to create crow's feet while another muscle, zygomatic major, pulls the lip corners upward." In fake smiles, "the muscle between the eyebrows tends to furrow slightly." In one picture, "a trace of sadness is apparent as the triangulumus muscle pulls the lip corners down." In two others, "disgust is revealed by the upper lip, which is raised by the muscle levator labii superius."

The authors of the smile research believe that it will in time prove useful to physicians and psychotherapists by helping them determine whether their patients are masking inner anguish with a smile. And during the next summit, the rest of us can keep a close eye on Ronald Reagan's zygomatic major and Mikhail Gorbachev's orbicularis oculi and hope against hope that there is no activity in the levator labii superiors of either.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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## It's Time for a Message to Headquarters

By Flora Lewis

**WASHINGTON** — When the sunsets and fanfare have faded in memory, Washington can be expected to revert to the crotchety, disorganized, almost mindless mood it was in just before. Meanwhile, though, President Reagan has gained in popularity, and rightly, as a result of the missile treaty.

It shows that people do want to draw back from the crazy arms race, and that they do want decisive leadership. Prospects for ratification without crippling amendments have greatly improved as that fact sinks in, and as critics contemplate the disaster that would result at home and abroad if the treaty were killed.

But otherwise, Washington isn't working well

these days. The sense of disarray goes much beyond the usual end-of-term unraveling. Politicians and ranking officials complain acidly of the way they feel things are falling apart, and how their peers take refuge in narrow, specialized questions which do not require thinking about the big issues facing the nation.

A kaleidoscope of examples:

At the White House, an official throws up his hands. "There's no leadership here, no approach."

At the State Department, an official received a detailed 40-page study from the Guatemalan government of just what the effects of the Arias plan would be for each of the five countries in Central America, who would gain and who would lose from it. "Nowhere in the U.S. government has such a study been made," the official said. "We just harangue and argue."

Another official at State passed on a report from a friend at the White House that the president now works about 15 minutes a day.

On Capitol Hill, congressmen complain that the leaders can no longer deliver their own party's votes on important questions. They say it has become a new "me generation" everybody looking out for his own seat with little concern for party cohesion or presidential priorities. Let alone the bipartisanship which is essential on difficult issues like the economy.

The majority leader, Jim Wright, has come to view the administration's approach as diabolical, heedless of the deficit so long as social programs are cut, taxes lowered for the wealthy and military spending is high. He worries about the long-term legacy of neglecting important needs like education, health and the physical infrastructure of roads and bridges. He likes Mr. Reagan personally. "He's good company," Mr. Wright says, "but he's a positive thinker. He's convinced if he believes something strongly enough, it will be so. He simply won't accept inconvenient facts."

Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat, speaks with pride of the response he got from his constituents when he advocated a yearlong total freeze on federal spending. There were some grumblings about entitlement, but the main reaction was support so long as all spending would be affected. "The people are smarter than the politicians," he said. "I think they are hungry for leadership, for something that's fair."

He feels that the candidates for the presidency are wily-milky copying the non-leadership of Mr. Reagan, "retaining" their campaign on local questions instead of addressing larger concerns.

The usual glue that holds partisan rivals together in the name of getting results seems to have melted. Distrust is more intense than normal between Republicans and Democrats. Many senators say they are not enjoying their work any more. They spend too much time raising money and finding ways to get in front of the television cameras so they can send tapes to be played back home instead of considering policies.

Many in the administration feel that Congress is over-reaching and encroaching on the executive's prerogatives, especially in foreign policy. It is true that Congress is not really equipped to make policy; it can only dash at points of special irritation. But there is a sense of vacuum, and it is being filled in a hedgehog way with bits and pieces of contradictory decisions.

There are many thoughtful people in Washington who worry about the way the functions of government seem to be losing coherence. They do not blame it all on lack of leadership.

The profound impact of modern communications, which let haphazard institutions appeal to the great mass audience, plays a part, as do the procedural changes in the way the parties select presidential candidates. How did party activists in Iowa and snowbound voters in New Hampshire suddenly become the country's most powerful constituency?

The campaign needs to move on to the question of what Americans expect of government. If the people are smart, it is time to send a message.

The New York Times

## Letting the Dollar Fall Doesn't Fix the Trade Deficit

By Robert Knutner

**WASHINGTON** — It has been more than two years since the value of the dollar began to plummet, yet America's trade deficit continues to soar, seemingly in defiance of the laws of economics.

The dollar has dropped from an average of 252 yen in 1984 to 129 yen last week, but the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has declined only slightly. Overall, the October gap between U.S. merchandise exports and imports, \$17.63 billion, set a record.

Last week, a group of distinguished international economists gathered at Brandeis University's Lemberg Center to puzzle out what is happening. Their conclusions were unusually depressing.

As economist Jeffrey Sachs has put it bluntly: "The equations don't hold up." Though an overvalued dollar in the early 1980s indeed made U.S. products less competitive in world markets, a cheaper dollar has not undone the damage.

That is a devastating conclusion, since it means that America's principal strategy for solving the trade gap—cheapening the currency—is not working. U.S. competitors are not using cheaper dollars to buy American products; they are using cheaper dollars to buy American companies and American real estate companies.

Why doesn't the strategy work? One reason is a 70 percent drop in the value of the dollar does not automatically lead to a 70 percent rise in the price of a Toyota. Japan imports most of its raw materials and those raw materials are priced in dollars. Since 1985, Japan's index of wholesale prices has actually dropped by 15 percent. When a Japanese manufacturer pays less for ma-

terials, that holds down the dollar price of the finished product.

Second, Japanese and West German manufacturers are astute at competing on the basis of quality rather than price. As their currencies have become more expensive, they have compensated by making better products. The price of the average Japanese car sold in America has risen since 1985, says Rayhey Wakayagi of Shimizu University, but only about half as much as the yen has risen. Yet the 1985 product is also more car, so Americans keep buying.

Third, West German and Japanese exports gradually have moved some of their production to low-wage countries like South Korea and Mexico, whose currencies are pegged to the dollar. When the dollar gets cheaper, labor costs get cheaper.

Further, companies long in the export business, like those in West Germany and Japan, are good at adjusting their profit margins to compensate for the swings in currency values. When the dollar is high, they reap above-average profits; when the dollar is low, they take a bit less. It even out in the end.

The result, says Catherine Mann, a Federal Reserve Board economist, is a big departure from the predicted mechanical relationship between exchange rates and prices. And since U.S. companies have stopped making some products, Americans keep buying imports, despite higher prices.

Most economists say that the dollar must decline further just to compensate for pace declines in American competitiveness. But unless U.S. companies also learn to compete in a

world economy, a cheaper dollar will not close the trade gap; it will only make America a poorer nation.

One national asset is still of the work force. The quality of West German and Japanese workers reflects first-class educational and training systems. In Japan, school teachers are paid salaries comparable to doctors'. In Germany, the government sponsors extensive apprenticeship programs. In both nations,

interest rates are low and hostile corporate takeovers are unknown.

Until America learns some of those lessons, as well as tricks of currency manipulation, the dollar can sink beneath the waves and the trade picture is unlikely to improve.

The writer is the economics correspondent of the New Republic and author of "The Life of the Party: Democratic Prospects in 1988 and Beyond." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## Civilians and the Military Can Learn to Compromise

By David C. Unger

**NEW YORK** — In South Korea, military officers worried about an opposition victory, talk about blocking today's election. In Haiti, the military juggles electoral rules to protect its interests. In the Philippines, the leader of a military reform movement is captured after repeatedly plotting against the government. Argentina feels aftershocks from last spring's military revolt against human rights trials. Brazilian officers have defied civil authority to press pay claims. And Chile prepares for a plebiscite that could begin a transition from 15 years of military dictatorship.

There can be no stable passage to democracy unless civilian politicians and military leaders work out mutual problems. That means a changed role for civilian politicians, and for officers

long at the center of political power.

Civilians persecuted by past military regimes care little about military sensibilities. Militaries that see themselves as custodians of national honor do not easily bend to pluralist give-and-take. But many on both sides have learned from past mistakes, and in some countries the choice is no longer stark as jackboots versus ballots.

How can a politicized military recover professional values and political restraint? How will military presidents survive a retreat from power? Will officers face punishment for acting under orders or under a different legal regime? Will there be reprisals against military budgets, salaries and procurement? Most important, will

the military stay in the barracks if the civilian regime faces severe crisis?

All these issues are now posed in Argentina. The Alfonso government may have overreached its political strength by threatening so many officers with trials. Perhaps it erred by not finishing the job sooner, while its strength was at a peak. Anxiety over trials now combines with a reformist challenge to politicized top officers, who are blamed for lost military prestige.

In Brazil, a nervous military blocked direct presidential elections in 1984 and averted trials for human rights abuses. President José Sarney now stands alone without mandate or real constituency. Junior officers have begun to take matters into their own hands over pay, with sympathy from the generals whose support the isolated government requires.

In the Philippines, the reform movement that was cheered two years ago for ignoring Ferdinand Marcos's orders went on to challenge Corazon Aquino. Her vague program still includes the demands that motivated the earlier revolt — higher pay, better counterinsurgency programs and less corruption. Colonel Gregorio Honasan, now under military arrest, has won sympathy from fellow officers.

And in South Korea, officers who helped Chun Doo Hyun come to power now worry about possible re-

prisals if their critics win today's election.

Although both major opposition

candidates have promised re-

conciliation, military leaders have remained ominously skeptical

By Giles Merrin

## Reagan Left Something Out of Eleni's Story

**N**EW YORK — On Aug. 28, 1948, Eleni Gatzoyianis, a peasant woman, 41 years old, was murdered in the tiny stone village of Lias in the Greek mountains. She was shot by a firing squad, finished off with a bullet to the head. Her body was thrown into a ravine.

Years passed. Her son Nicholas grew to manhood in the United States. He spent years tracking down the man who ordered her death, to kill him. But when he confronted the murderer he did not take out his gun. He remembered his mother's last words were "my children," a cry of love that bound him.

Nicholas knew killing the murderer would scar the lives of his own children; that would not be love as Eleni knew love for children. He sat in the killer's face but walked away from the act of retribution for which he had burned so long.

On Dec. 10, 1987, President Reagan told the story of Eleni and her son in his talk on the results of the summit meeting. He said Eleni's last cry was for all the children of the world, a cry for peace, love and understanding.

I was happy for Nicholas Gage, who was a fine reporter for The New York Times and is now a writer of books and producer of films. One of his books is "Eleni," and it will live. He is a trusted friend. But then I became saddened, because I realized the president had not told the whole story. There were questions to which he knew the answer but which he had chosen not to raise.

Who murdered Eleni? What was her real crime? Eleni Gatzoyianis was murdered by the Communist guerrillas in Greece. It was not an isolated act of violence but part of a carefully planned campaign of terror against the par-

By A.M. Rosenthal

ents of the Greek mountain villages. Her crime was that she had helped her son and three of her daughters escape the roundup of Greek children marked for deportation to nearby Communist Albania, and thence to

permanent exile in Communist indoctrination camps in Eastern Europe. This information was omitted from the speech. The feeling at the White House was, that was to say flat out that the Communists did it might have been too jarring a note.

Well, perhaps that was the right thing to do. The president did speak out against totalitarianism, now almost a naughty word among American admirers of Mikhail Gorbachev. I wish he had told the whole story, but then it is a bit easier to be a columnist than a president.

But in Eleni's memory it must be stated who killed her. And it was Nicholas Gage who pointed out to me why it is so important to explain that she was executed by the Communists for daring to protect her children from kidnapping.

The reason is that the abduction of children is still being practiced by Communists, today, in Afghanistan. They return to Lias three or four times a year, to help build the village and to hear witness that in her death, Eleni left life.

She lives in the freedom of her children, and in the connection between her murder and the sorrows of other mothers, very far away and four decades later.

For periods of up to 10 years. The Soviet puppet regime in Kabul says that most of the children are orphans, offspring of "mariyans" killed by the Afghan resistance. More than 25,000 youngsters have been sent off in this way.

Even if they really were without family, the deportation would be counter to international law and any concept of human rights. But the fact is that the clan system of Afghanistan takes in orphans and nurtures them.

The abductions have been attested to by United Nations officials, foreign diplomats, correspondents, Afghan parents and the words of the Kabul regime.

Forced training in Afghanistan or the Soviet Union is part of the Kremlin's program of Sovietization of Afghanistan. The program of indoctrination, bases and secret police that General Secretary Gorbachev and his Politburo hope will keep Afghanistan in the Soviet orbit long after any withdrawal of Soviet troops, if that ever takes place.

When the Communist guerrillas, in Greece knew they were losing the civil war they rounded up the people of Lias at gunpoint and herded them into Albania. For the first time in 2,500 years, Lias became an empty place. Only crows remained, feeding on corpses.

Later, the people came back. Nicholas now head of his clan, which centers in Worcester, Massachusetts. He returns to Lias three or four times a year, to help build the village and to hear witness that in her death, Eleni left life.

She lives in the freedom of her children, and in the connection between her murder and the sorrows of other mothers, very far away and four decades later.

The New York Times

## OPINION



"I had a nightmare that the Russian leader was in the White House and there were red flags all over the capital!"

## The Scared Young Writers Want Their Letters Read

By William Raspberry

**W**ASHINGTON — When the children of Peace Bird came to Washington early this month, Soviet Embassy officials not only accepted their symbolic flowers but, smooth as silk, invited them to Coke and chocolates.

The reception at the White House

### MEANWHILE

was a little different. The international delegation got to speak only with a security guard. Their flowers — American Beauty roses, at that — wound up in a White House trash can.

All of which proves ... well, it proves nothing except that someone at the Soviet Embassy was alert to the public relations possibilities, while a guard at the PR-conscious White House bled the deal.

It is not that big a deal, of course — sort of like having a surly hat-check girl take the edge off a gourmet banquet. The main fear — the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting and the signing of their arms-reduction agreement — was no less memorable. But for the 45 members of Peace Bird, the subsequent White House apology will not kill the bitter aftertaste.

The interesting thing is that the administration has done a lot of things right until that gaffe. In March, when members of Peace Bird sought to meet with U.S. and Soviet officials in West Germany, the Soviet ambassador agreed only to receive the children's adult guide, Holger Guessefeld. The U.S. ambassador, Richard

Burt, received the children themselves and passed along their request to meet with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev during the summit session.

A few months later, they had a three-page letter from President Reagan which, while not offering a personal meeting, played all the right chords.

Who are these children who showed up in Washington with their roses and thousands of letters from youngsters all over the world? According to Mr. Guessefeld, Peace Bird is a tiny West German-based group of children from 31 countries who are worried about the future of the world and hope to have their fears taken seriously by world leaders.

Mr. Guessefeld cited a survey showing that half of Europe's children think there will be a nuclear war in their lifetime. "It's difficult for them to think of such long-term concerns as careers and family when they think they are likely to die in a nuclear war," he said.

Adolescents like Mr. Guessefeld, a writer of children's books, in danger of exacerbating these fears? Not at all, says Mr. Guessefeld. "We really try to calm them, but they read the papers, they have the information, and they are really fearful. We know Reagan and Gorbachev won't actually read the letters. What the children are asking is that the two men set up an East-West commission or some such thing to read the letters and issue a report on the war fears of children today."

"There's nothing political about what the children are doing. The children who are most afraid are not the children whose parents are in the peace movement but those who just hear about the chance of war" by chance "and who can't speak about it to their parents because their parents don't like discussing the subject."

At least some adults are taking the youngsters' fears seriously: Ambassador Burt, for instance, and the 30 German mayors who have written letters of support, and Luftansa, which supplied 24 free tickets for the 43-member delegation to fly to the summit meeting.

And so is President Reagan, when his people let the message get through. His "Dear young friends" letter to Peace Bird said all the right things, ending with:

"Our aims are simple, our agenda short. We seek peace and freedom, and when I meet with Mr. Gorbachev later this year, that is the agenda I will pursue. As I do so, the messages and encouragement I have received from young people like you will be close to my heart."

"It is to you that the legacy of our achievements in peace, freedom and prosperity will pass. But it is from you that so much of our inspiration to build that legacy comes."

"It's a shame that the president's eloquent response was wiped out by an insensitive security guard."

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Just Reduce Nuclear Forces

The proposal made by Richard M. Cyert and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in "Until the SDI Knot With an Offer of Joint Research" (Dec. 1), was generous in inspiration — and quite silly. Why should the superpowers spend tens of billions of dollars on space defense against nuclear missiles that they both want to reduce greatly or even eliminate? It would be simpler to reduce nuclear and conventional forces to levels that would make an attack of either side most improbable.

With the savings thus realized, the U.S. government could greatly reduce Third World debt, and the Soviet government could offer its population much-needed housing and enough meat, fruit and vegetables for a decent living.

JULIAN KRELMAN,  
Paris.

made his "star wars" speech in 1983. He himself said in that speech: "I clearly recognize that defense systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

The language is slightly obscure, but it refers to the arguments against "area defenses" that had been ventilated during the years when the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was being negotiated. It was clear then and it is clear today that for one side to have area defenses allows it to contemplate a first strike without fear of retaliation.

ELIZABETH YOUNG,  
London.

I would like to compliment Roger Collis for his excellent article, "How to Keep a Step Ahead in the Eternal Visa Game" (The Frequent Traveler, Dec. 4). Any frequent traveler who follows the advice of Tom Mahoney, the manager of a personalized service for visas and passports in London, will find that applications for visas will be simple.

I would like to add one suggestion to Mr. Mahoney's list: Smart frequent travelers who do not currently possess visas for the United States should apply now. You do not need to have a specific trip in mind to apply for a visa. Multiple indefinite visas are available for many nationalities. The combination of increased travel to the United States by foreign nationals and an acute shortage of U.S. government funding for peak-season temporary help means that visa lines will be longer than ever next summer. Travelers should apply now and do so, wherever possible, by mail or through travel agents.

PETER GAL,  
Amstelveen, Netherlands.

EILEEN A. MALLOY,  
U.S. Embassy, Dublin.

in his published writing. No Martin Luther King Jr. is he!

Perhaps Mr. Lewis was led astray by the U.S. State Department's strange characterization of Mr. Awad as a "moderating influence." The United States does not apply that standard internally.

JOSEPH LERNER,  
Jerusalem.

Japan Makes Its Choice

### Not Violent, Not Peaceful

Regarding "Nonviolence Is Unwelcome as a Palestinian Weapon" (Dec. 1):

Anthony Lewis mistakenly believes that Israel should welcome Mubarak Awad's "nonviolence" as a legitimate "peaceful political means of expressing Palestinian nationalism." Evidently Mr. Lewis is unaware that cutting water lines, power lines and telephone lines is part of Mr. Awad's program, which expressly aims to damage the economy and impair defense capability. He advertises his nonviolence as violence-inducing. This and more are

Japan can choose to receive either goods or dollars in exchange for its exports to the United States. If it chooses dollars over the long haul, something must give. It is a two-way street.

DENNIS BALLOU,  
Singapore.

### The Swiss Did Long Ago

James R. Fess (Letters, Dec. 8) accuses James Baker, the U.S. Treasury secretary, of trashing the dollar. But we in Switzerland have been calculating the long-term dollar-Swiss rate at 1-to-1 for years.

ZAS TOUTIPOL,  
Geneva.

achieve the legacy of our

achievements in peace, freedom and prosperity will pass. But it is from you that so much of our inspiration to build that legacy comes."

"It's a shame that the president's eloquent response was wiped out by an insensitive security guard."

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	40	360	34	198	27
Norway (post) N.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (hd. del.)	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Spain (post) Pes.	29,000	41	16,000	35	8,800	28
— Madrid (hd. del.)	42,000	15	21,000	15	10,500	15
Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	38	990	32	540	26
— (hd. del.)	2,300	21	1,270	13	700	4
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. 430		Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$ 580		Varies by country	320	Varies by country	175	Varies by country

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# In Moscow, a 5-Day Seminar on Rights Puts Tolerance to the Test

By Celeste Bohlen  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For five days this week and last, a half-dozen apartments around Moscow opened their doors to a movable unauthorized seminar on human rights, an event seen here as unprecedented in the history of recent dissident activity.

"Whether Gorbachev going to Washington was a historic event is still debatable," said Dmitri Silvestrov, a translator and activist, as he listened Sunday in an overcrowded two-room apartment to a broadcast discussing nationality problems. "But that is historic, there can be no doubt."

Barred from meeting in public halls, several hundred Soviets and foreigners jammed into overheated rooms to hear more than 200 reports urging Moscow to release political prisoners, withdraw from Afghanistan, abolish capital

punishment, apologize for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia and take other actions that challenge official Soviet policy.

At a final session, the participants adopted resolutions promoting these and other causes and pledged to continue monitoring the human rights situation. The last unofficial Soviet rights group was broken up in the early 1980s, and its group was broken up in the early 1980s, and its members were arrested, imprisoned or exiled.

Lev Timofeyev, a former political prisoner who is a member of the public discussion club Glasnost, said the reaction had exceeded sponsors' expectations. "The hunger for independent information is so great that no Moscow apartment can accommodate it," he said.

The well-publicized event was billed as a test of Kremlin tolerance, and illustrated Moscow's uncertain, sometimes conflicting, response to dissent in these days of greater openness.

In addition to closing three meeting halls

booked in advance by the seminars' organizers, the authorities harassed a number of participants, in several cases detaining them at train stations as they made their way to Moscow. Visas for some prominent guests, including Western leftists, were denied. The KGB posted squads of agents outside buildings where meetings were taking place.

During the same period, the police and KGB security agents muffled any attempts at public demonstrations in Moscow, detaining about 100 protesters, flooding demonstration sites with plainclothesmen and expelling some activists from the city.

But while cracking down on the protests, the authorities decided to tolerate the seminar. With regular announcements to the foreign press and translations for non-Russian-speaking visitors, the event took on a public character that veteran activists — some of whom were released from prison just this year — say was

unthinkable even in the heyday of the old human rights movement of the early 1970s.

Besides such prominent veterans of the movement as Larissa Bogoraz, Sergei Kovalev and Sergei I. Grigoryants, the seminar drew representatives from groups as varied as Ukrainian nationalists, Crimean Tatars, religious figures and even students from Moscow State University, who gave a report on the consequences of their protest against the dismissal last month of the head of the Communist Party chief in Moscow, Boris N. Yeltsin.

From abroad came representatives of several rights groups, including Gerald Nadler, director of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. The Helsinki Federation, an umbrella organization for 13 groups that monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords, accepted the Glasnost club as a member in October and will return in January for meetings with Soviet officials.

The seminar was closely watched as a test for an official conference on human rights that the Soviet Union wants to host in Moscow under the auspices of the Helsinki agreement. Some observers noted that the linking of the two events might explain why the authorities did not take harsher measures against the seminar.

Mr. Timofeyev said the proposed official conference on human rights was one of the issues that divided participants at the seminar.

"The farther people live from Moscow, the more skeptical their opinion about holding a conference," Mr. Timofeyev said, noting that the authorities in the provinces have been markedly less tolerant than in the capital.

The mixed response from officials drew mixed emotions from foreign observers.

"I thought it would be a little more relaxed, but then again I thought they could close it down all together," said Martha Henderson, of

the California-based peace group Humanitas, one of about a dozen American participants. "In the end, I think it was really positive that it happened."

## Graphic TV Report

Five persons were killed and 14 were injured when a bus and a train collided in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. Soviet television said Tuesday in an unusual report that marked an apparent extension of the Kremlin's glass, or openness, policies.

The broadcast, monitored by Reuters in Moscow, was accompanied by graphic pictures of the dead and injured. Soviet newscasts often show accident victims in the West but rarely screen pictures of domestic crashes.

The broadcast said the accident occurred Friday near Tselinograd and that the bus driver had been drinking before the evening shift.

## Trial Begins in Rome On '85 Airport Attack

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service

ROME — The only survivor of the Palestinian guerrilla squad that attacked Leonardo da Vinci Airport near Rome two years ago went on trial Tuesday.

The trial is expected to produce detailed testimony on the inner workings of the Abu Nidal guerrilla group, including its operations in Syria, Lebanon and across Europe, judicial officials said.

Abu Nidal, one of the three defendants in the trial, is the nom de guerre of Sabri el-Banna, who broke with the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1973.

Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled, the lone survivor of the four Palestinian gunmen who carried out the attack on Dec. 27, 1985, is the only one of the defendants who is in custody.

According to the 101-page indictment, which became public Tuesday, Mr. Khaled has confessed his guilt and provided investigators with a full account of how the operation was planned and carried out. Sixteen persons were killed and more than 80 wounded in the attack.

### Bhopal Ruling Due Thursday

United Press International

BHOPAL, India — The judge hearing the case of the 1984 Bhopal gas leak disaster said Tuesday that he will rule Thursday on whether Union Carbide Corp. should pay provisional compensation to the victims, including nearly 3,000 dead and 250,000 injured.



**BOMBING SUSPECT** — An Asian woman linked to the disappearance of a South Korean airliner being escorted by officials on arrival at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul on Tuesday. The woman, whose identity is not known, tried to kill herself after her arrest in Bahrain. She is accused of being a North Korean agent. South Korean security men taped her mouth so she would not attempt to bite her tongue and bleed to death.

According to the indictment, Mr. Khaled said the two airport attacks were aimed at the United States and European nations that supported a peace initiative then being undertaken by Egypt, Jordan and the PLO but opposed by Syria.

In addition, he said, the operations were meant to undermine the prestige of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, among Palestinian guerrillas.

The computer, monitored the movements of prices second by second. They were programmed to

call for handling 600 million shares comfortably by 1991," said Richard E. Leigh, the corporation's executive vice president. Now the group is scrambling to add that capacity by the end of next year.

Six years ago, a new generation of personal computers and more powerful work stations began playing another role. The machines on traders' desks easily replaced the cost and time needed to develop elaborate trading strategies.

The computer, monitored the movements of prices second by second. They were programmed to

## CRASH: Computers Replaced Human Judgment, Accelerated Panic

(Continued from Page 1)

helped touch off wave after wave of selling on the morning of Oct. 19, though it is now thought to have played no great role in the steepest plunges later that day.

The technology of processing trades failed to keep pace with the technology that generated trades. Aging, labor-intensive methods of executing trades were overwhelmed. Some think that if buyers and sellers had been matched automatically by computer, there might have been less panic and less of a decline.

Investors, investment houses, and the exchanges will continue to embrace state-of-the-art technology. But the exchanges and regulators may be forced to act to "cool off" the frenzy of activity that each new generation of hardware and software helps to create.

The computer strategies became known as program trading. A big fur ball until that heading. One is stock index arbitrage. This technique allows traders to profit from price differences between stock futures contracts and stocks themselves, as reflected in an index such as the Standard & Poor's 500.

Stock index futures contract is a promise to buy or sell a specific basket of stocks — those in the S&P 500 index, for example — at a future date at a set price. Traders can profit by simultaneously buying whichever is cheaper — the stock index futures contract or the stocks themselves — and selling whichever is more expensive, but because the opportunity is fleeting, unless a big trade can be executed instantly, the opportunity is lost.

Other strategies, such as portfolio insurance, promised to reduce the risk of a downturn. This could be done by selling stock index futures, which cost relatively little to trade, when the underlying stocks begin to fall.

For many large investors, the lure of the new technology was irresistible. If you want to participate in the spot markets — and avoid the down markets — you're ready for ESP," an advertisement for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s Enhanced Stock Protection.

Traders said that it may have been a wave of selling that was then exaggerated by portfolio in-

terest programs, although others are doubtful.

In retrospect, the portfolio-insurance programs may have helped create much of the turmoil that ultimately defeated them.

"The problem was that everyone is working from roughly the same theories," said Peter U. Vinella, a partner at Berkeley Investment Technologies in Berkeley, California. "They all get the same feedbacks. And that leads everyone to take the same action."

Why did people become captive to computers? Programs can easily be overruled by humans, who make the final decision about whether to proceed with a transaction. But when seconds could mean the difference between profit and ruin, traders are reluctant to disregard the neat columns of computer-generated instructions.

"People get lulled into thinking 'My program says this will work,'" said Robert H. Mundheim, the dean of the University of Pennsylvania law school and an expert on market behavior. "And when seconds could mean the difference between profit and ruin, traders are reluctant to disregard the neat columns of computer-generated instructions."

The problems lay in the computerized models of how markets act. They rested on assumptions that proved false. One assumption, for example, was that the markets would be well behaved, meaning that stock prices and futures prices would closely track each other. Another was that whenever the computer commanded a buy or a sell, there would be buyers and sellers.

On Oct. 19, neither condition applied. Stocks and futures prices were far out of whack. At times, no buyers could be found. Computers froze; they were not programmed to cope with the unexpected.

The role of stock index arbitrage is harder to assess. Most opportunities for arbitrage existed on the Thursday and Friday before the Monday collapse, and in the early hours of Monday's trading. "We are still looking at what index arbitragers were doing on Monday morning," David S. Ruder, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said.

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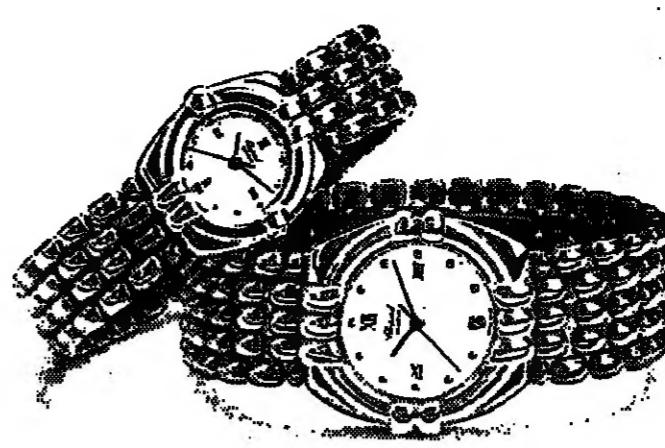


# Tuesday's **NYSE** Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Dv.	Yld.	PE	%	Wks	High	Low	Close	Chg	Ch%*
<b>(Continued)</b>													
30%	18	Cripek's	48	34	47	29	20	20	20	—	16	+ 1	+ 15
139%	85%	CrownC	106	71	12	236	101	100	100	100	100	+ 1	+ 15
28%	12%	CubeBd	956	34	15	303	144	144	144	144	144	+ 1	+ 15
38	32	Cubro	300	27	5	129	356	356	356	356	356	+ 1	+ 15
14%	4%	Culinet	300	27	5	225	57	57	57	57	57	+ 1	+ 15
94%	49%	CumIn	226	58	31	225	45	45	45	45	45	+ 1	+ 15
13%	10%	Currin	1,180	92	82	92	12	11	11	11	11	+ 1	+ 15
69	49%	CurtW	140	34	8	47	46	46	46	46	46	+ 1	+ 15
49%	19%	Cyclop'n	1	1	1	197	214	207	207	207	207	+ 1	+ 15
<b>D</b>													
29%	15%	DCNY	5	101	5	16	105	187	187	187	187	+ 1	+ 15
29%	22%	DPL	208	68	7	234	235	235	235	235	235	+ 1	+ 15
15%	7%	Dallas	46	81	35	228	81	81	81	81	81	+ 1	+ 15
20%	8%	DammC	5	81	6	76	124	114	114	114	114	+ 1	+ 15
54%	27%	DanoCo	1,44	46	13	224	314	296	296	296	296	+ 1	+ 15
14%	5%	Dantr's	5	161	5	56	124	57	57	57	57	+ 1	+ 15
13%	5%	Daniel	.18	28	1	161	56	57	57	57	57	+ 1	+ 15
39%	16%	DatoGr	1	1	1	1247	235	235	235	235	235	+ 1	+ 15
9%	3%	Datopt	1	1	1	297	47	47	47	47	47	+ 1	+ 15
10%	5%	DadDop	4.94	22.2	30	214	47	47	47	47	47	+ 1	+ 15
25%	7%	DavWhr	.24	18	15	118	67	67	67	67	67	+ 1	+ 15
63	21%	DawHhd	.92	33	9	3057	284	278	278	278	278	+ 1	+ 15
89	70	DPL pf	7.40	10.1	10	102	74	74	74	74	74	+ 1	+ 15
35%	7%	DPL pf	7.70	10.1	10	4462	767	752	752	752	752	+ 1	+ 15
17%	4%	DIC	5	54	2	16	245	91	91	91	91	+ 1	+ 15
43	22%	Dider	.50	14	1	113	93	91	91	91	91	+ 1	+ 15
22	16%	DellVcl	1.90	10.6	10	357	17	17	17	17	17	+ 1	+ 15
29%	16%	DelMpr	1.41	22.3	19	4126	31	307	307	307	307	+ 1	+ 15
67%	12%	DeltAir	1.20	22	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	+ 1	+ 15
5%	3%	Deltano	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	+ 1	+ 15
47%	21%	DIRCH	.30	13	15	1819	247	247	247	247	247	+ 1	+ 15
55%	27%	Direso	1.20	27	14	1	214	214	214	214	214	+ 1	+ 15
19	12%	Dise	1.48	27	14	4987	54	54	54	54	54	+ 1	+ 15
55%	27%	Dise pf	2.75	40.5	5	505	24	24	24	24	24	+ 1	+ 15
27%	24%	Dise R	1.20	27	14	1	224	224	224	224	224	+ 1	+ 15
29%	24%	Dise P	1.13	14	14	34	26	26	26	26	26	+ 1	+ 15
31%	25%	Dise prO	1.40	12.5	10	1	275	275	275	275	275	+ 1	+ 15
50%	25%	DE Dm	1.42	12.5	10	1	275	275	275	275	275	+ 1	+ 15
29%	10%	DE Itr	2.28	5.9	2	13	24	23	23	23	23	+ 1	+ 15
29%	17%	Dexter	4.0	28	13	1	223	217	217	217	217	+ 1	+ 15
29%	12%	DexGlor	4.48	48	1	551	21	21	21	21	21	+ 1	+ 15
72%	52%	DishShp	2.00	49	51	1	79	79	79	79	79	+ 1	+ 15
13%	6%	DiamondC	.30	17	13	57	37	36	36	36	36	+ 1	+ 15
49%	14%	DigitalCm	1.20	17	14	1116	254	254	254	254	254	+ 1	+ 15
82%	41%	Disney	.32	4.7	18	1	567	591	591	591	591	+ 1	+ 15
29%	21%	DI	1.63	4.7	5	242	34	34	34	34	34	+ 1	+ 15
6%	3%	DirVisn	3.00	7.3	0	79	28	34	34	34	34	+ 1	+ 15
19%	5%	DomRts	.50	26	24	1	278	192	192	192	192	+ 1	+ 15
45	25%	DomHold	2.60	24	24	1	3559	204	204	204	204	+ 1	+ 15
25%	17%	DomVtr	3.70	45	35	1	3559	204	204	204	204	+ 1	+ 15
77%	47%	DotVtr	1.12	13	13	1	3559	204	204	204	204	+ 1	+ 15
104%	57%	DownCm	2.20	25	25	1	14,123	385	385	385	385	+ 1	+ 15
54%	28%	DownIns	4.4	21	13	1	1125	311	311	311	311	+ 1	+ 15
27%	10%	DownMw	2.00	21	13	1	385	111	111	111	111	+ 1	+ 15
27%	17%	Draws	2.50	21	13	1	385	99	99	99	99	+ 1	+ 15
25%	17%	Dress	1.70	13	10	1	217	217	217	217	217	+ 1	+ 15
45%	17%	DrexB	1.35	13	10	1	217	217	217	217	217	+ 1	+ 15
9%	7%	DrexFtr	1.20	13	10	1	217	217	217	217	217	+ 1	+ 15
131	57	Dreyfus	2.40	41	12	1	789	94	94	94	94	+ 1	+ 15
33%	27%	Dreyfus pf	2.40	41	12	1	789	94	94	94	94	+ 1	+ 15
10%	5%	Dreyfus R	1.50	25	25	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
10%	5%	Dreyfus P	1.50	25	25	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
53	19%	Dreyfus P	1.12	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
33%	19%	Dreyfus Gf	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
107%	55%	Dreyfus Gf	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
103%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus pf	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus C	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus P	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250	250	+ 1	+ 15
104%	54%	Dreyfus R	1.20	5	14	1	250	250	250	250			

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Dec. 15		Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
<b>Dollars</b>						
Jaspar/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd		
Alaska Finance Jv/01	7.143	15-01	98.58	98.64		
Alberta '93	8.172	13-04	98.00	100.05		
American Express '97	7.96	11-12	97.10	97.20		
Anes '90	8.00	11-01	97.00	97.10		
Atel '95	7.538	04-04	98.14	98.24		
Bco Di Napoli '97	7.00	11-22	97.75	98.00		
Bco Di Napoli '91	7%	05-05	99.24	99.34		
Bco Di Roma Jun/01	1.405	12-12	97.95	98.05		
Bon Di Roma '92	7.008	21-12	99.02	99.92		
Bon Santa Spirito '92	6%	01-03	98.27	98.37		
Bk Boston '01	7%	16-04	98.30	98.55		
Bk Boston '98 Cap	7.55	24-01	98.00	98.50		
Account Unknown						
Bk Montreal '97	8	23-01	98.10	98.35		
Bk Montreal July/98	2.113	04-04	98.65	98.95		
Bk Montreal '91	7%	01-03	98.00	98.10		
Bk Novo Scotia '94	7%	14-01	98.00	98.10		
Bk Novo Scotia '95	7%	24-02	97.20	98.00		
Bk Scotland Peru	7%	14-01	98.00	98.00		
Bombard Trust '00	8%	11-03	97.00	97.25		
Bkts Tsi '96 Called	1	30-12	97.75	100.25		
Btl Capital '96	7%	16-02	97.90	98.15		
Btl Int'l '99	7%	12-04	98.54	99.04		
Btl Int'l '93 (Multi)	7%	21-01	98.45	98.75		
Btl Int'l '01	7.625	18-12	97.85	97.92		
Btg Industries '97 New	7%	04-05	95.50	96.00		
Btg '97 (Cap)	7%	19-02	96.00	96.50		
Btg Nov '98	7.418	15-02	97.29	97.49		
Btg Industries '97 (Cap)	7%	19-02	95.55	96.85		
Btg '95	7%	04-02	100.67	101.87		
Btg '97 (Cap)	7%	21-01	97.75	97.75		
Btg 00/97	8%	-	100.22	100.22		
Btg Peru	6.075	28-01	95.50	97.00		
Btg Spt/97	7%	04-01	100.40	101.78		
Btm '95 (Multi)	7%	14-04	98.95	99.05		
Bt Paribas Perp Ser 1	7%	11-01	98.50	98.70		
Barclays Perp Ser 2	7%	04-01	97.25	98.35		
Barclays Perp Fin '92	7%	17-02	97.12	97.42		
Barclays Perp Fin '93	7%	15-05	97.12	97.42		
Barclays O/S '94	7%	04-01	97.97	97.97		
Belgium '98	7%	27-01	98.00	98.10		
Belgium Dec/94	7%	21-12	99.50	100.35		
Belgium '91 (Multi)	7%	14-01	97.95	98.40		
Belgium Jan '95	7%	01-01	99.42	99.72		
Belgium '95 (A)	7%	11-01	100.07	101.17		
Belgium '91 (B1)	7.218	19-02	99.25	99.96		
Belgium '91	7%	19-02	100.00	100.00		
Belgium Oct/94	8%	20-04	97.42	99.52		
Beltz Ahor Fin '94	7.4	02-02	97.00	97.40		
Beltz Ahor Fin '95	7.4	07-01	97.00	99.75		
Beltz Ahor Fin '96	7%	17-01	97.00	98.00		
Beltz Ahor Fin '97	7%	21-05	97.00	99.12		
Centrefix S-L '94	7%	11-03	98.45	98.55		
Centrifex E-H '97	7%	11-03	98.45	98.55		
Central Int'l 00/01/04	7.538	16-02	98.24	98.34		
Centrifex P2/95	8%	02-02	98.00	98.10		
Centrifex P3/95	8%	02-02	98.00	98.10		
Centrifex Sept/94	8.03	10-02	98.00	99.48		
Chase '91	7%	22-02	98.00	98.15		
Chase Man Corp '99	7%	08-01	98.00	98.20		
Chase Man Corp '00	7%	12-02	98.25	98.50		
Chase Man '97	8%	02-02	94.37	97.87		
Chemical '95 (W/H)	8%	16-02	94.50	96.20		
Chemical '99	7%	21-12	97.40	97.45		
Chemical Fin '97	7%	19-02	95.00	96.20		
Chemical Oct/97	8%	11-01	94.00	95.00		
Christiania Peru	7.028	31-12	95.00	95.25		
Clipper '95	8%	13-02	95.50	96.50		
Clipper Aug/96 (W/H)	8%	21-12	97.15	97.40		
Clipper Sept/96	7%	21-12	97.15	97.40		
Clipper '97	8%	20-02	97.37	97.42		
Clipper '97	8%	13-04	94.12	94.43		
Clipper '98	7%	04-02	95.05	95.30		

**Deutsche Marks**

Issue/ Mat.	Coupon Next	Bid	Askd
Austria '88	4% 18-02	77.67	81.37
Bina '92 (Dm)	3.98% 12-02	95.92	105.12
Belgium '97 (Dm)	4%	78.02	102.24/102.29
Commerzbank '15 (Dm)	5%	74.44	91.12
C.O.E. '95	4%	72-04	100.07/102.00
Credit Foncier '94 (Dm)	4.71/32 15-01	94.85	95.30
Cic '93	2%	21-03	100.00/100.00
Denmark ('Stars') '96	4.44% 22-02	95.50	100.00
Dresdner FM '93 (Dm)	4%	72-02	100.07/100.12
Ecu '92 (Dm)	4%	74.22	94.00/94.25
Ireland '97 (Dm)	4%	14.01	94.15
Ireland Stars '98	4%	14.01	94.25
Midland Int'l (Dm)	4%	72.00	72.75
Merck '95 Cap	4%	77.00	77.50
Rang '96 (Dm)	4.57% 14-02	95.00	97.75
Swedbank '97 (Dm)	4%	72-02	100.00/100.00

44 JPS 1824

	Pounds Sterling	E.C.U.
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon Matd	Bid Ask
Cent 97 Yen	St.	24.64 29.76 30.86
Cr Fender Aug 97 Yen	4%	29.42 34.40 35.30

Coupe Next BIG  
7%, 12-02 100.1N  
7.542 38.02 55.25

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Net Nat '80 Gb	10%	15-17	19-21	19-23								
ance + Lek' NGb	9%	2-07	19-53	19-55								
ance + Lek' NGb	10%	2-04	19-41	19-52								
ance '88 Gb	10%	1-41	19-54	19-57								
lio Septm' Gb	11%	10-02	12-18	18-83	18-88							
Bkg '97 Gb	9%	16-02	19-38	19-88								
Cf National '95 (Ecu)						7%	19-01	19-50	19-10	19-10	19-10	19-10
Ecu '93 (Ecu)						7-66	29-01	19-75	19-15	19-15	19-15	19-15
Italy '92						7%	28-04	19-59	19-50	19-50	19-50	19-50

Encouraging creativity...

**Panasonic**  
Office Automation OA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1987

**MADISON AVENUE**

**WPP of Britain Acquires Hispanic Advertiser in U.S.**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**L**ONDON — WPP Group PLC, the British marketing company, said Tuesday it was buying Mendoza Dillon & Asociados Inc. of California, described as the largest company in the United States specializing in advertising aimed at the Hispanic community. A profit-related sum of up to \$25.5 million in cash and stock will be paid up to the end of 1992, after an initial payment of \$10 million in cash.

The deal follows WPP's purchase of the American advertising agency JWT Group Inc. in July, which put WPP among the largest marketing services companies in the world. WPP said it was buying MDA as part of a drive to provide a more comprehensive service for its clients. It said that the Hispanic advertising market in the United States had grown at an average rate of more than 20 percent annually over the past five years, and was worth \$398 million in 1986.

The Hispanic population of the United States numbers about 18.5 million, or about 8 percent of the total population. That number is expected to climb sharply in the decade to come.

MDA's billings rose to \$38.1 million in 1987 from \$10.7 million in 1982. Adjusted pretax profit rose to about \$1.26 million in 1986 from \$256,000 in 1982. WPP said the payment for MDA would be based on a multiple of 10 times the average net profit of the company for the three years ending December 1991.

Microsoft Corp., a computer software creator in Redmond, Washington, recently received a letter from an ad agency that purportedly offered its services on the ground that a couple of its creative people had worked for a Microsoft competitor and were willing to share its secrets.

Microsoft alerted the competitor, Lotus Development Corp. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which went to court seeking an injunction and unspecified damages.

Greg Jrboe, head of communications for Lotus, said his company had filed suit in Boston against Rossin Greenberg Sermon & Hill of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Jrboe said Rossin Greenberg had hired an art director and copywriter who had worked on Lotus business at Leonard Monahan Saabye in Providence, Rhode Island.

Neal Hill, president of Rossin Greenberg, said his agency not only did not offer any "trade secrets," but did not believe it had any. He said he had mentioned in the past that he had employees who previously worked on Lotus ads, but denied that his agency would offer to share other companies' secrets.

There is nothing uncommon about agency people working for a competitor of a former client. With the way they job hop it happens all the time. The brochures that agencies prepare for business solicitations frequently list the names of all the advertisers for which employees formerly have worked.

Tom Lawson, a former Harvard halfback, has become chief executive of Laurence, Charles, Free & Lawson, a relatively small agency that often plays against the big ones.

The move marks a change in the management of the company as it moves from the reign of Charles Goldschmidt, who with Daniel Kars, founded the agency as Daniel & Charles in 1952, to a more collegial atmosphere mandated by the agency's growth to some \$297 million in billings.

Mr. Goldschmidt, 66, will continue as chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Lawson, 50, will retain the title of president.

In September, the ownership of the agency went from Mickelberry Corp. in New York to Lowe Howard-Spink & Bell PLC, a publicly held British company that also has a 70 percent equity holding in Lowe Marschalk, of the Interpublic Group. Lowe has offices in 10 countries, including Canada and Australia.

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates									
	\$	E	D.M.	Fr.	£	DM.	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.622	2.215	1.288	0.322	0.774	—	1.209	1.072	—
Brussels (e)	1.628	2.252	1.297	0.325	0.784	—	1.215	1.082	—
Frankfurt	1.628	2.268	1.297	0.325	0.785	1.154	1.215	1.083	—
London (b)	1.635	2.283	1.303	0.328	0.792	1.163	1.223	1.091	—
Paris	1.6972	2.8000	1.7275	0.7144	—	1.6524	1.6712	1.429	—
New York	1.673	2.215	1.2715	0.325	0.774	1.2023	1.036	1.215	1.215
Paris	5.519	10.725	3.290	—	—	0.4598	0.3728	0.4197	4.282
Tokyo	127.85	225.17	78.40	23.16	0.1367	0.0313	1.7233	1.642	—
Zurich	1.227	2.234	0.8743	0.3404	0.774	—	1.1699	1.1699	—
ECU	1.2678	0.9495	0.6203	0.4769	1.0135	2.2525	0.4239	0.4239	1.0405
SDR	1.3867	0.7557	0.5201	0.3869	1.1624	2.5804	0.4239	0.4239	1.1721

*Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rimes in other centers. New York closing rates.*

a: Commercial trade; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; H.A.: not available.

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Per \$	Per E	Per S	Currency	Per \$	Per E	Per S	Currency	Per \$	Per E	Per S
Argentine peso	4.0725	4.25	4.0725	Greek drach.	129.45	129.45	129.45	Malta pound	1.355	1.355	1.355
Australian dollar	1.648	2.283	1.648	Hong Kong \$	7.754	7.754	7.754	Nicaragua cord.	4.2108	4.2108	4.2108
Bahrain dinar	11.51	21.17	11.51	Iceland króna	129.198	129.198	129.198	Norway krona	1.725	1.725	1.725
Bahraini rial	6.10	12.25	6.10	India rupee	1.77	1.77	1.77	Portuguese escudo	1.77	1.77	1.77
Brazilian cruzeiro	67.10	125.17	67.10	Indonesia rupiah	1.025	1.025	1.025	Romania leu	2.185	2.185	2.185
Canadian dollar	1.2085	2.2346	1.2085	Iranian rial	1.025	1.025	1.025	Russian ruble	25.185	25.185	25.185
Chinese yuan	3.205	6.205	3.205	Irish pound	1.025	1.025	1.025	Thai baht	25.185	25.185	25.185
Chilean peso	1.2075	2.2346	1.2075	Kuwaiti dinar	0.7234	0.7234	0.7234	UAE dirham	3.02	3.02	3.02
Egyptian pound	2.20	4.40	2.20	Lebanese pound	2.403	2.403	2.403	Venezuelan bolívar	29.07	29.07	29.07

*New York rates unless marked = local rate.*

*Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rimes in other centers. New York closing rates.*

a: Commercial trade; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; H.A.: not available.

**Forward Rates**

Currency	30-day	90-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	90-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.2288	1.2279	1.2271	Canadian dollar	1.2267	1.2259	1.2250
Japanese yen	127.24	126.88	126.50	Swiss franc	1.2267	1.2259	1.2250
Deutsche mark	1.2085	1.2071	1.2051	—	—	—	—

*Sources: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dinar, riyal, dirham); Geobank (Vienna). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

**Interest Rates**

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dec. 15	Dollar	D.-Mark	French	ECU	SDR			
1-month	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	4 1/4%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	7 1/2%	—	—
6-months	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	4 1/4%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	7 1/2%	—	—
1-year	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	4 1/4%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	7 1/2%	—	—

*Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., Fr., Pound, FF.; Lombard Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to Eurodeposit deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).*

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*(SDR). Rates applicable*



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Nokia to Buy SEL's Electronics Unit**

By Juris Kaza

*International Herald Tribune*  
STOCKHOLM — By Nokia AB, the Finnish electronics, industrial and forestry group, said Tuesday it would acquire the consumer electronics business and parts of the components business of Standard Electric Lorenz AG of West Germany.

Nokia said the acquisition, effective Jan. 1, would make it the third-largest manufacturer of color televisions in Western Europe and the ninth-largest manufacturer in the world.

Kari Kairamo, Nokia's chairman, said the purchase would help the company compete against Japanese manufacturers.

The Finnish group declined to disclose the price paid for the SEL units. The divisions have annual sales of 1.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$985 million), but are said by SEL to be unprofitable.

Analysis estimated, however, that the acquisition could cost Nokia up to 1 billion markka (\$249 million).

With a total market share of 14 percent in Western Europe, Nokia will rank just behind Phillips NV of the Netherlands and Thomson SA of France.

SEL is a unit of Alcatel NV of France, which is jointly owned by Compagnie Générale d'Électricité of France and ITT Corp. of the United States.

The acquisition will more than double Nokia's production capacity for televisions from just over 1 million to 2.5 million sets, the company said.

It will increase the contribution of electronics, including mobile telephony, information systems and telecommunications, to between 60 and 70 percent of Nokia's group revenue in 1988, the company said.

It is estimated that electronics-related sales would total 6.7 billion markka, or 50 percent of total sales in 1987.

Timo Koisti, a director of Nokia who recently headed its electronics division, said the SEL acquisition would give Nokia a share in "growth markets" such as Italy and Spain and access to marketing channels within the European Community.

Mr. Koisti pointed out that SEL also made cathode tubes at a plant in Esslingen, West Germany.

Previously dependent entirely on outside suppliers, including SEL, Nokia would now be able to make its own tubes.

Mr. Koisti said that by the 1990s, many television sets would function as entertainment centers, communications terminals, and monitors for personal computers.

"That's where we can combine our know-how in information systems and telecommunications," he said.

Timo Nikunmaa, an analyst with

Units, the securities trading subsidiary of Union Bank of Finland in Helsinki, said the benefits for Nokia would be to gain a foothold in the EC and a "big-league" production capacity.

Mr. Nikunmaa said, "I'm not sure how soon Nokia will show increased profits, but in the long run, this means increased profitability."

Brian Knox, a senior specialist in Nordic securities with Kleinwort, Grimeson Ltd. in London, said that the acquisition probably would depress Nokia's earnings in the short to medium term.

In the long term, Mr. Knox said that Nokia would gain market share ahead of new developments that will reduce the wide variety of standards on the European television market.

"These new standards mean there will be more components in common — in other words, a step closer to one world market for televisions," he said. "Therefore, it becomes more important to be big."

While Mr. Knox said that the SEL acquisition was "a typical Finnish deal, the python swallowing the goat," he compared Nokia's policies to those of Electrolux AB of Sweden.

The Swedish firm has become one of the world's largest manufacturers of household appliances by acquiring mature market shares in many countries and making production more efficient.

Mr. Koisti said that the previous annual period, also an

**Merrill Lynch Plans to Cut Salary Costs by \$200 Million***New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. has announced a \$200 million cut in overall salary costs, including a reduction in wage scales for its retail brokerage force, the biggest and best-paid in the securities industry.

The move Monday by the nation's largest securities house is significant not only because of the breadth of the cuts, but because the firm is the largest in the securities industry. Since the collapse of the stock market on Oct. 19, firms such as Salomon Inc. and Kidder Peabody have announced layoffs and wage cuts. Similar cost-cutting moves are expected at other brokerage houses.

Merrill Lynch will achieve a 10 percent reduction in the wage costs, which are estimated to total about \$3.7 billion this year, through salary cuts, a reduction in 1988 bonuses, a six-month wage freeze and selective layoffs.

One of the major components of the package was a 6 percent cut in brokers' compensation that is expected to save the firm about \$65 million a year. Currently, the average compensation among the firm's retail brokers is \$110,000, which compares with an industry average of \$94,000.

**Ford Is Considering Joint Venture in Soviet***Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches*

WASHINGTON — Ford Motor Co. has said it is considering a proposal for a joint venture in the Soviet Union covering a "large range of possibilities," including the manufacture of small cars.

Harold A. Poling, vice chairman of the No. 2 U.S. automaker, said Monday in an interview with The Associated Press that Soviet officials approached Ford four weeks ago and outlined a variety of plans, from producing components to the full assembly of vehicles.

Ford also makes tractors, which in addition to small cars might interest the Soviet Union. Mr. Poling said.

The Detroit News later quoted Mr. Poling as saying that the Russians' voiced interest in vehicles ranging from Ford's Escort sub-compact car to the mid-size Taurus and the full-size Crown Victoria,

lowed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In the late 1960s, Ford seriously considered an automaking venture in the Soviet Union. Mr. Poling said the deal did not go through because the Soviet Union wanted the automaker to put up hard currency for the plant, but accept payment in the final product, rather than cash.

Ford now has no enterprise in the Soviet Union or in any East European country allied to the Soviet Union, said Al Chambers, a Ford spokesman in Dearborn, Michigan.

However, Ford has a large presence in Western Europe, where it ranks as one of the top five automakers, and its European plants would make it easier for the company to enter into a Soviet venture, Mr. Chambers said.

*(AP, Reuters)***Guinness Peat's Pretax Profit Rises 28%***Reuters*

LONDON — Guinness Peat Group PLC reported Tuesday that pretax profit rose 28.3 percent to £23.1 million (£42 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, despite an exceptional provision of £6 million for the effects of the October stock market collapse.

The company, which posted pretax earnings of £18 million for the previous annual period, also an-

nounced a £23.8 million extraordinary charge, taken after tax.

This charge covered the closing of the Singapore office of its merchant banking subsidiary Guinness Mahon & Co., the sale of a British trading subsidiary and the costs of unsuccessfully defending itself against a bid by Equitcorp Holdings Ltd.

Equitcorp, a financial services company based in New Zealand, acquired Guinness Peat in October.

With pretax profits at £30.1 million excluding the special provision, the 1986-87 results were in line with market expectations, analysts said. In the previous annual period, the company's pretax profit was £21.5 million.

Guinness Peat shares were quoted at 34 pence in late trading on the London Stock Exchange, 1 pence lower than Monday.

The company said the £7 million was set aside because of the effects of the stock market collapse on its equity market-making business. In the previous year, it took an exceptional provision of £3.5 million.

He also cited reports that Argentina might declare a moratorium on its foreign debt, and a recent meeting of the big banks in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, by comparison, have been mediocre at best.

The New York banks in particular have seen their shareholders' equity, a cushion against losses, de-

pleted to unsatisfactorily low levels by loan losses. Thus, they are not in a position to do the same thing as Bank of Boston.

Thus, when a big lender such as Bank of Boston declares a major portion of its loans uncollectible, other similarly situated banks often follow suit. Last spring, when Citibank did not actually write off its Latin loans but instead set aside \$3 billion for losses on them, banks nationwide followed suit in a matter of days.

"They will certainly have pay attention," said George M. Salera, the director of bank research at Prudential-Bache Securities.

Bank of Boston said it had consulted with the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency before acting.

Whether the true giants of American banking — Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Corp., BankAmerica Corp., Manufacturers Hanover Corp. and the rest — will follow the move is uncertain.

Additional thanks to a thriving New England economy, Bank of Boston has been one of the nation's most profitable banks and thus could afford to take the action it did. Profits at the big banks in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, by comparison, have been mediocre at best.

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**Tuesday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**  
*Via The Associated Press*

*"To think we almost made a gift of it."*

*"It's the thought that counts."*

A black and white photograph of a Rémy Martin Cordon Rubis bottle and glass. The bottle is in the foreground, tilted slightly, showing its label which reads "REMY MARTIN" and "CORDON RUBIS". Behind it is a lowball glass filled with a dark liquid, with a slice of orange garnish on the rim. In the background, another glass is partially visible, and a small, dark object, possibly a cigarette holder or a pipe, rests on a surface to the left.

THE XO COGNAC by REMY MARTIN

Exclusively Fine Champagne Cognac

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; LU - Luxembourg Francs; P - Pence; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yuan - asked; + - Offer Price; b - bid change; NA - Not Available; NC - Not Commercialized; PL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lira; SF - Swiss Francs; " - Ex-Dividend; " - Ex-Rs. @ Offer Price incl. 3% premium charge; - - Paris stock exchange; ++ - Amsterdam stock exchange; n - suspended; S/S - suspended  
Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595 for further information.

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any substitute  
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# THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET

The Symbol of Gold Coin Excellence.<sup>TM</sup>

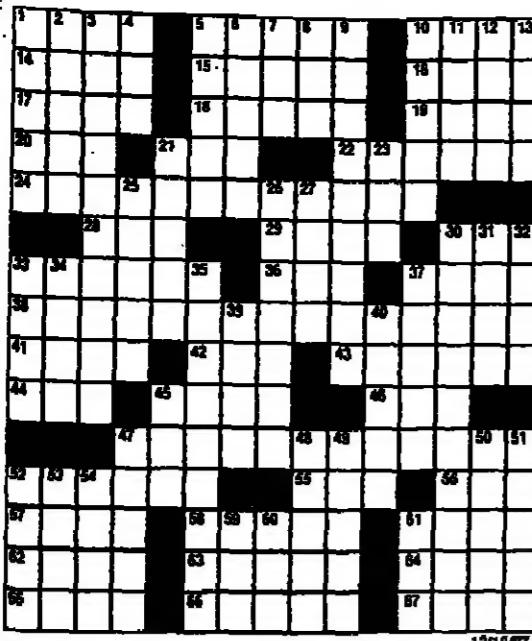
(continued on next page)

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Ltd.)**

**Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.**  
**The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.**

ROUP	\$ 784.04	(w) Winchester Holdings	PP 12671	(d) Kierin Bond Selection	PL 1048
Inst. S.A.	\$ 1616.47	(m) WineHoldings Ltd. E.I.L.S.	ECU 1016.95	(d) France-Valor	FF 1048
RCIAL CORP.		(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.		(d) Germano-Volker	DM 3717.00
use, POB N-45, Nassau,	\$ 77.74	(m) Worldwide Securities	\$ 24,146.56	(d) Ital-Valor	LH 4164.56
U.S. BAER & CO. LTD.		(m) Worldwide Specio	\$ 539.04	(d) Japan Portfolio	BF 1491.57
nd.		EBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.		(d) Sterling Bond Selection	SW 1240.00
er America	SF 852.00	1-3 Sele St. St. Heller	BSM 36331	(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SL 1240.00
or Europe	\$ 140.00	(d) Inc.: Bid	\$ 15.76 Offer	(d) Universal New Series	BF 2000.00
or Pacific	\$ 1281.00	(d) Inc.: Bid	\$ 20.24 Offer	(d) Universal Bond Select.	BF 71.00
or	\$ 1105.00	(d) Inc.: Bid	\$ 20.56	(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y 1122.00
ER	\$ 1248.00	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		TMTHORN MANAGEMENT LTD.	
	\$ 751.00	(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	\$ 1,416.21	(d) Thornton Inf. opusfund	
CURRENCY	\$ 1451.00	(d) Short Term 'A' (Distri)	\$ 1,920.11	(d) Pacific Inv. Fd. S.A.	
	\$ 1020.00	(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	\$ 1,706.71	(d) Pacific Inv. Fd. S.A.	DM 1020.00
	\$ 1854.00	(d) Short Term 'B' (Distri)	\$ 1,216.41	(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd. Ltd.	
CURRENCY	\$ 1,152.48	(d) Long Term	\$ 20.28	(d) Thornton L.H. Asia Fund	
urrency US\$	ECU 1,052.05	ELDERS (212) 573-0449	S 303.71	(d) Thornton L.H. China	
urrency Ecu	Y 211,479.00	ELDERS Futures Fund		(d) Thornton L.H. Fund	
urrency Yen	FP 103.01	ELDERS SWIT-1386 24 79 79		(d) Thornton Orient. Inc. Pl. Ltd.	
urrency FFR		(w) Elders Inv. Bid SF 85.00 Offer		(d) Thornton Phil. Retail.	
FUND		(w) Elders Inv. Bid AS 85.00 Offer		(d) Thornton Port. Fund. Ltd.	
urrent Fund	\$ 100.00	EQUIFLIX LIMITED	SFWL01	(d) Thornton Port. Tech. Ltd.	
urrent US\$	\$ 10.76	(d) Europe A	FL 477	(d) Thornton L.H. Dragons. Fd. Ltd.	
rency DM	DM 10.41	(d) North America A	FL 720	(d) Thornton London Operat. Pl. Ltd.	
rency Sterling	£ 11.01	ERMITAGE MANAGEMENT		(d) Eastern Crusader Fund.	
rency French Other	€ 10.23	19 Royal Square, St. Heller, Jersey, C.I.		UBERSEE BANK ZURICH	
rency Pacific Other	¥ 14.03	(d) External Fund	S 24.00	(d) H-FUND	SF 384.74
rency N. Amer. Other	10.23	(d) Cash Fund	S 27.44	(d) UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
rency European Close	5.82	(d) F. & Perguss	S 7.75	(d) Bond-Invest	SF 61.25
rency Australia Clse	7.78	HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM 1245.00
Capital FFR	FF 11,227.73	JERMYATE MGT. CAYMAN LTD.		(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SP 1242.00
Cap. LUFEUF	LF LA 342.00	P.O. BOX 2192, Grand Cayman BWI		(d) French French Sh.	FR 132.00
Capital ECU	ECU 1,142.99	(w) GAM Ermitage Int'l.	S 9.12	(d) Globinvest sh.	SF 81.25
Growth Fund	\$ 14.59	EUROPEAN LIFE (CJ) LTD.		(d) SFR-Invest bonds	SP 227.00
Income Fund	\$ 6.91	Bordone, Hult, Peier Pl.Guerney, 0481/710911		(d) Sma (stock price)	SP 61.00
ond	\$ 22.70	(d) Fixed Inf. bid	\$ 1,076.71 Offer	(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SF 51.00
merica	SP 15.51	(w) Equity Inv. Bld E 1,078.66 Offer		UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
ope	\$ 22.49	(w) Mining Inv. Bld E 1,082.88 Offer		(d) Unifund	
nternational	\$ 14.51	(d) Mod. Currid. Bld E 1,071.01 Offer		(d) Unifund	
chic	\$ 14.51	(d) Property Inv. Bld E 1,071.01 Offer		(d) Unifund	
Big chips No 1	FF 71,577.71	Precious-Met. E 0,99999 Other		(d) Union Inv. Natl. Res.	CS 4.67
Big chips No 2	FF 71,577.71	Euro-Pacific Advisors Ltd.		Other Funds	
International	FF 71.29	(d) Metals	S 782.14	(w) Acticaisance	S 99.49
Multibonds A	126.97	(d) Pacific Horizon Inv. Fd.	S 1,616.14	(w) Achimance Inf.	S 110.00
Multibonds B	209.56	(d) F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		(w) Aktivest Inv.	S 15.62
	\$ 108.00	Laurence Pounty Hill, ECA. 01-022-4480		(w) Aquila International Fund	Y 197.00
Gold Fund	\$ 14.07	(d) F&C Precious-Cent. E 0,99999 Other		(r) Arab Finance I.F.	S 975.56
REVIEW E. DE ROTHECHOL		Euro-Pacific Advisors Ltd.		(b) Arlane	S 3182.25
BP Fixed Inc. Fund.	DM 80.77	(d) F&C Afaridic		(d) Asian Portfolio	
BP General Fund	DM 55.11	(d) F&C European	S 44.58	(d) Australia Fund	S 51.99
Int. Inv. Bond	LF 112.04	(d) F&C Oriental	S 60.30	(d) Authority bond shares	S 19.38
Int. Sec. Funds	\$ 171.00	FIDELITY POB 678, Hamilton Bermuda		(d) Authority growth shares	S 10.67
	\$ 82.75	(d) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Com.	S 37.47	(d) Bahamas Superfund	SL 1010.00
v	10,200.00	(d) Fid. Amer. Vol.II Cum.Pref.	\$ 100.25	(d) Biao Saudi Bond Fund	SL 178.50
hilis Fund	\$ 186.55	(d) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Cum.Pref.	S 5.56	(d) Bora Norden Sicav	S 50.45
	\$ 88.81	(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	S 89.45	(d) Bora Trust Sicav	S 247.80
DM	DM 31.87	(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	S 11.89	(d) Borsa-Trust Issue Pr.	SP 113.75
DM 38.80	\$ 48.00	(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	S 10.34	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 61.25
DM 49.00	\$ 104.18	(d) Fidelity Dr. Sys. Tr.	S 143.17	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 124.00
DM 49.00	\$ 49.00	(d) Fidelity For East Fund	S 53.79	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 125.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	S 11.44	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 126.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Global Inv. Fd.	S 82.52	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 128.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund	S 11.35	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 129.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	S 11.35	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 131.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	S 25.54	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 132.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity Soc. Growth Fd.	S 51.52	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 134.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity World Fund	S 0.74	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 135.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	FIDELITY PERFORM PORTPOLIOS LTD.		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 137.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) American Portfolio	S 1.00	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 138.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) European Portfolio	S 0.81	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 140.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Japan Portfolio	S 1.07	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 141.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) South East Asian Portfolio	S 0.53	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 143.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) U.K. Portfolio	S 0.78	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 144.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	POKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 525	S 3,608	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 146.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 147.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	London Agent: 01-87-303		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 149.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Fidelity High Inc. Gilt Fd	S 134.7	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 150.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Gold Incent.	S 84.47	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 152.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Gold Appreciation	S 7.58	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 153.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Strategic Trading	S 0.55	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 155.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 156.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0534 27301		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 158.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 159.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Sterling Deposit	S 1,014	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 161.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) USS Deposit	S 1,042	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 162.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) DM Deposit	DM 51.14	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 164.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Yen Deposit	S 510.40	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 165.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Swr. Fr. Deposit	SF 5,097	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 167.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Austral.Dollar Dep. Id.	AUSD1,074	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 168.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) French Franc Deposit Id.	FF 1012.55	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 170.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) N. American	S 51.20	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 171.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Japan	S 409.00	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 173.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pacific Basin	S 1,77	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 174.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) International growth	S 2,27	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 176.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) British	S 1,06	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 177.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Sterling Gilt	S 1,06	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 179.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) International Bond	S 1,34	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 180.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) International Portfo	S 1,01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 182.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU 1,02	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 183.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Australian fund	Can 0.75	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 185.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Emerging Markets Fund	S 0.58	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 186.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Global Resources Fund	S 0.68	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 188.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	CAPITAL STRATEGY PORTFOLIO LTD.		(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 189.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Growth Portfolio	S 1.92	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 191.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Income Portfolio	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 192.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 194.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 195.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 197.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 198.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 200.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 201.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 203.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 204.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 206.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 207.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 209.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 210.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 212.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 213.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 215.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 216.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 218.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 219.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 221.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 222.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 224.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 225.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 227.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 228.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 230.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 231.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 233.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 234.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 236.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 237.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 239.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 240.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 242.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 243.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 245.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 246.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 248.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 249.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 251.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 252.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 254.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 255.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 257.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 258.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 260.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 261.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 263.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 264.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 266.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 267.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 269.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 270.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 272.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 273.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 275.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 276.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 278.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 279.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 281.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 282.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 284.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 285.50
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d) Pariter. Fund	S 1.01	(d) BSS Bond Fund	SP 287.00
DM 49.00	\$ 104.00	(d			





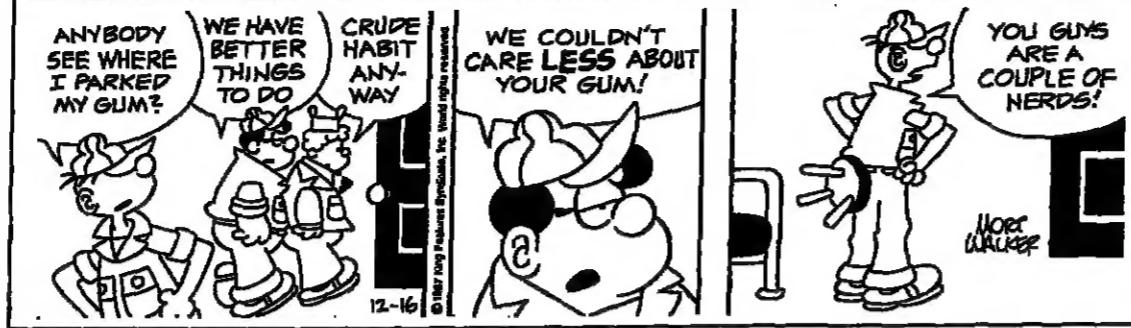
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



**ACROSS**

- 1 Irritable
- 5 Embrace
- 10 Glove for Hernandez
- 14 Actress Garr
- 15 Right-hand page
- 16 Jerusalem's Mosque of —
- 17 Copperfield adversary
- 18 Australia base
- 19 Bay or here
- 20 Shelley offering
- 21 Crop pest of Australia
- 22 Ebulient
- 24 TV's Kate or Allie, e.g.
- 28 "Bull" —
- 29 Farmed cartoonist
- 30 None preceder
- 33 Apt. and arm of —
- 36 Morse "E"
- 37 Armbrust
- 38 James Cain novel
- 41 — daisy
- 42 Words of comparison
- 43 Diana and Betsy
- 44 Spud bud
- 45 His, to Henri
- 46 Asian winter festival
- 47 Versatile player like Sammy Baugh
- 52 Mrs. Humphrey

**DOWN**

- 1 Characteristic beliefs
- 2 "Do," 1926
- 3 Hirsch-Rose song
- 4 Nursery of sorts
- 5 Canine complain
- 6 — de fraise
- 6 Ease
- 7 Stuttgart sigh
- 8 Pig's dig
- 9 Suit material
- 10 "Never Cry Wolf" author
- 11 — restless as a willow
- 12 Diplomacy
- 13 One-horse-town
- 21 Eero's father
- 22 Chot En-

**Crossword by Eugene Maleka.**

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF YOU JUST GIVE ME A MAGIC WAND, I CAN GET EVERYTHING I WANT ALL BY MYSELF."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TOXEL**

**SACEE**

**ECTIPP**

**MANALY**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

**Yesterday's Jumble:** HOARD PRIZE ENSIGN MISHAP

Answer: Why rich foods are our destiny — THEY SHAPE OUR "ENDS"

## WEATHER

## EUROPE HIGH LOW

Austria 50° 30°

Belgium 50° 30°

Denmark 50° 30°

Finland 50° 30°

France 50° 30°

Germany 50° 30°

Greece 50° 30°

Iceland 50° 30°

Ireland 50° 30°

Italy 50° 30°

Latvia 50° 30°

Lithuania 50° 30°

Macedonia 50° 30°

Moldova 50° 30°

Munich 50° 30°

Netherlands 50° 30°

Poland 50° 30°

Portugal 50° 30°

Romania 50° 30°

Spain 50° 30°

Sweden 50° 30°

Switzerland 50° 30°

Ukraine 50° 30°

United Kingdom 50° 30°

Yugoslavia 50° 30°

Answers tomorrow

**AFRICA HIGH LOW**

Angola 50° 30°

Botswana 50° 30°

Cameroon 50° 30°

Chad 50° 30°

Comoros 50° 30°

Congo 50° 30°

Egypt 50° 30°

Ghana 50° 30°

Ivory Coast 50° 30°

Kenya 50° 30°

Liberia 50° 30°

Malta 50° 30°

Mauritania 50° 30°

Morocco 50° 30°

Niger 50° 30°

Nigeria 50° 30°

Senegal 50° 30°

Somalia 50° 30°

Togo 50° 30°

Tunisia 50° 30°

Zambia 50° 30°

Answers tomorrow

**AMERICA HIGH LOW**

Argentina 50° 30°

Bolivia 50° 30°

Brazil 50° 30°

Bulgaria 50° 30°

Chile 50° 30°

Colombia 50° 30°

Costa Rica 50° 30°

Ecuador 50° 30°

El Salvador 50° 30°

Guatemala 50° 30°

Honduras 50° 30°

Mexico 50° 30°

Nicaragua 50° 30°

Panama 50° 30°

Paraguay 50° 30°

Peru 50° 30°

Uruguay 50° 30°

Venezuela 50° 30°

Answers tomorrow

**ASIA HIGH LOW**

Armenia 50° 30°

Asia 50° 30°

Bahrain 50° 30°

Bangladesh 50° 30°

Bhutan 50° 30°

Brunei 50° 30°

Cambodia 50° 30°

China 50° 30°

East Asia 50° 30°

India 50° 30°

Indonesia 50° 30°

Iran 50° 30°

Israel 50° 30°

Jordan 50° 30°

Kazakhstan 50° 30°

Korea 50° 30°

Kuwait 50° 30°

Lebanon 50° 30°

Mongolia 50° 30°

Nepal 50° 30°

Oman 50° 30°

Pakistan 50° 30°

Philippines 50° 30°

Qatar 50° 30°

Russia 50° 30°

Singapore 50° 30°

South Korea 50° 30°

Tajikistan 50° 30°

Turkey 50° 30°

Uzbekistan 50° 30°

Vietnam 50° 30°

Yemen 50° 30°

Answers tomorrow

**Latin America HIGH LOW**

Argentina 50° 30°

Bolivia 50° 30°

Brazil 50° 30°

Chile 50° 30°

Colombia 50° 30°

Costa Rica 50° 30°

Ecuador 50° 30°

Guatemala 50° 30°

Honduras 50° 30°

Mexico 50° 30°

Nicaragua 50° 30°

Peru 50° 30°

Uruguay 50° 30°

Venezuela 50° 30°

Answers tomorrow

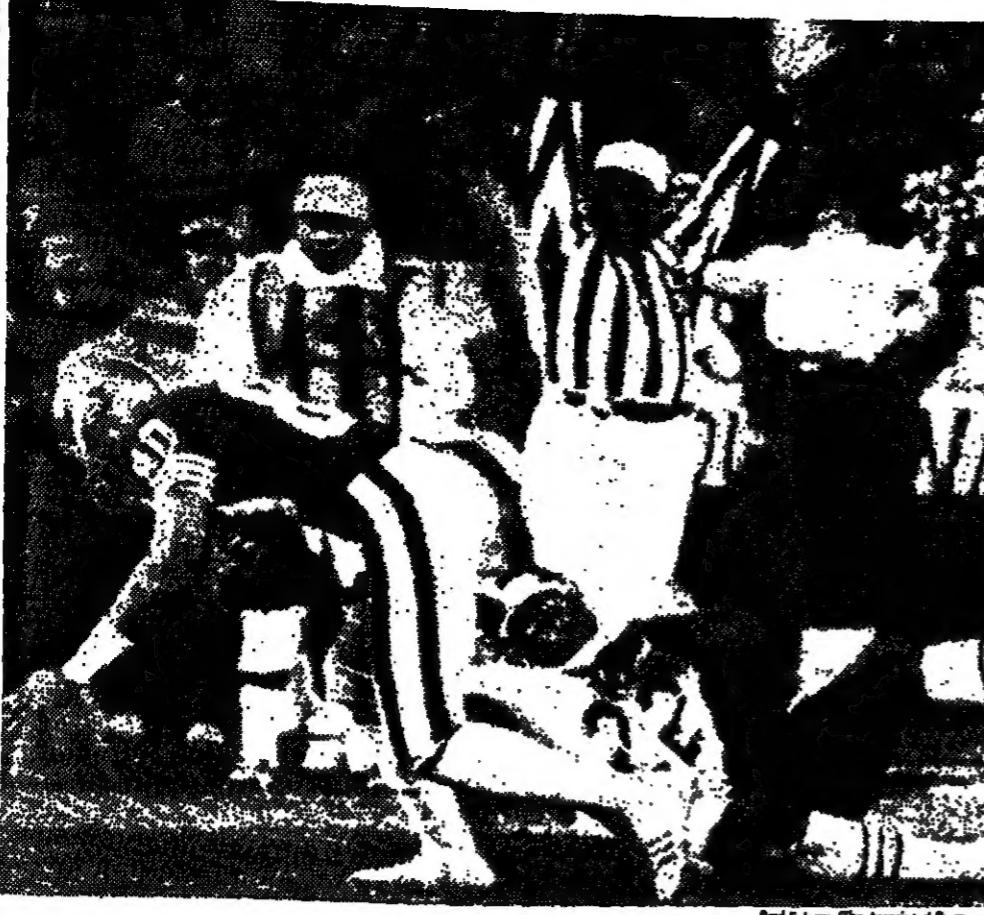
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## SPORTS

**Italy in Front Line of Soccer's Powder-Keg Brigade**

Paul Sakuma/The Associated Press

**Rice Ties Two NFL Marks as 49ers Trample Bears, 41-0**

Receiver Jerry Rice, above dragging safety Dave Duerson into the end zone for a first-period touchdown, tied two National Football League records as the 49ers trashed the Chicago Bears, 41-0, Monday night in San Francisco. Rice's 11th consecutive game with a scoring catch tied the mark held by Elroy Hirsch and Buddy Dial, and his three TD receptions gave him 18 for the year, tying him with Miami's Mark Clayton for the most in a single season. All of Rice's scores Monday were on passes from Steve Young, who came on after quarterback Joe Montana suffered a hamstring pull in the early going.

**VANTAGE POINT / Ira Berkow****A Trap Snaps Shut on the 'Gym Rat'**

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — The whispers had begun at least as far back as when he was in college, that the gym rat liked to have a few beers and then a few more than that.

It wouldn't be startling considering his environment and culture — a young man, a star athlete, an urban setting — nor would it be unheard of for one in his position to go beyond alcohol.

The whispers traveled with Chris Mullin after he left St. John's University. Could it be true of — of all people — this gym rat, this guy with such a pale complexion that it was said he never saw the sun because he spent so many hours in the gym?

Gym rat. A name said with affection and respect. It was a humorous and somehow fitting image for Mullin's tenacity and desire and discipline and dedication to basketball — essaying to fulfill his considerable potential as a player.

"Chris Mullin," some said, "you can't get him out of the gym."

Indeed, few played the game better. After his senior year in 1985 he had been awarded the John Wooden trophy as the best college basketball player in the country. But the rumors of abuse accompanied him cross-country to California where, as a first-round draft choice, the 6-foot-7 (2.03-meter) guard joined the Golden State Warriors of the National Basketball Association.

Around the league, as Mullin shifted into his second and third seasons, the stories persisted. New York was considering making a trade for the hometown lad, but, as Al Bianchi, the Knick general manager, said: "We heard the rumors and the red light went up."

From the statistics, Mullin was on the upswing on the court. As a rookie, his scoring average was 14 points a game, then 15 a game last season, and then it was 17.6.

And often his play sparked with the heady movement without the ball, the clever passing and the deadly jump shot that helped make him a standout in college.

Bianchi had been at Phoenix when Walter Davis of the Suns turned himself in for drug abuse and he had known David Thompson and Phil Ford and Quintin Dailey, who were admitted drug abusers, all of whom had started with heavy drinking.

And despite possible success on the court (Davis scored a career-high 43 points the night

before he admitted his problem) the abuser's life soon begins to spin out of control, as Mullin's was. He missed a practice on Thursday, his second in a month, which precipitated his confession.

Bianchi said he had been investigating the rumors of Mullin "through our various sources" — his interest in Mullin as a Knick remained sharp — when word came on Saturday that Mullin had turned himself in to league officials and would enter an alcohol rehabilitation program in Inglewood, California.

The league is "monitoring" the Mullin case, said a spokesman, and if there was substance about what substance was involved then "we'd deal with that upon the evidence."

Mullin does not fall under the NBA's drug program, in which if you come forward and admit to drugs — which is illicit as opposed to alcohol, which is legal — you get two more chances, as did Walter Davis and Roy Tarpley and John Lucas. Mitchell Wiggins and Lewis Lloyd of the Houston Rockets were caught using drugs, and were dropped from the league for life, though with an opportunity in the future to return.

But the deeper question remains: Why Mullin?

It is an old story and a new story. Mullin's revelation is public for the first time, but the story of athletes' substance abuse is becoming increasingly old. And it is an endlessly tragic story.

The reasons may be complex, they may be simple. Right now, we don't know what the roots were in Mullin's case.

He's hardly alone, though. More than 20 million people in America — roughly 10 percent of the population — are alcohol and/or drug abusers. And there is great diversity in background and lifestyle.

Certainly, big-time athletes play under great pressure. And a lot of athletes, perhaps most athletes, don't abuse drugs or alcohol. On the other hand, many others who aren't professionals at athletes comprise the bulk of abusers.

Big-time athletes may have more money than most to spend on booze and drugs — Mullin earns \$600,000 a year. But a lot of the garden-variety drunks and junkies are working class, or poverty class.

Was Mullin driven to this state by peer pressure? By a sense of grandiosity, a fear of failure? Or a sense of grandiness, and believed the substance wouldn't affect him? Was he home-

Chris Mullin as a senior at St. John's  
Tenacity, desire, dedication — and rumors.

sick — a New York guy who hated being so far from family, from friends, from the familiar streets? Was he bored, with few other interests, once the ball stopped bouncing?

Whatever, he did it, and to the extent that it injured him, and, surely, his family and friends and teammates and employers.

Most alcohol or drug abusers don't or won't admit to a problem, which the counselors tell us, is a major part of the problem. Mullin apparently was a classic case. When Don Nelson, Golden State's executive vice president, discussed drinking before the season, Mullin bet him he could stop for six months. He did.

Somewhere along the line, the gym rat was lured out of the gym, and took the maybe harmless looking but tempting bait, and tasted and tasted until the trap snapped, catching him.

**Officials Reportedly Waived Drug Testing in U.K. Track**

The Associated Press  
LONDON — British sports officials struck agreements with overseas teams that their athletes would not be drug-tested at major track and field meets in this country. The Times reported Tuesday.

While saying they were "concerned," the officials would neither confirm nor deny the allegations.

In the first of a two-part report, the newspaper said that track and field teams from the United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany all had escaped doping procedures at certain events in Britain from 1982 to 1985, the period covered by the paper's disclosures.

The concluding part of the report is due to be published Wednesday.

Tuesday's article said that Nigel Cooper, former secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, confirmed he had acceded to a last-minute demand from East German officials that drug tests would be waived in an international meet at Crystal Palace in June 1982.

A similar agreement, the article said, was made with the U.S. team for an indoor meet at Crystal Palace in March 1983.

Later that year, Cooper was said by the newspaper to have handed back drug testing samples to Soviet team officials after their athletes had been tested at a match in Birmingham. Another prominent official

reported gave nine Soviet athletes assurance they would not be tested for drugs at the 1985 Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace, the venue for the so-called rematch between Olympic rivals Mary Decker Slaney and Zola Budd.

The newspaper's allegations run directly counter to claims by British athletics administrators that they have been leading the fight against drug abuse.

The sport's spokesman, Tony Ward, said he would have no comment until the second part of the report appears.

"We are obviously concerned about the allegations," Ward said, "but we don't feel it is appropriate to respond to half a story."

The article brought a heated response from Mike Winch, the athletes' representative on the BAAAB, which governs British track and field.

A former international shot putter, Winch said that, if proved, the claims would be "terrible and outrageous."

"In my view, these allegations must be investigated," he said. "They are very serious and, if they are true, then it is a reprehensible state of affairs."

"I think it would be terrible if it was proved that foreign athletes had been allowed to get away with not being tested, while our athletes had gone through the correct procedures."

The women's team had looked far

**U.S. World Cup Skiers Falling on Hard Times**

stronger, but Debbie Armstrong dislocated a fibula in summer training, darkening that prospect, and the past six weeks have brought disaster. Not only was McKinney lost, but Eva Twaddeken was out with a knee injury sustained in late November.

And in Saturday's super-g slalom, Pillinger smashed into a thin padded iron finishing post at a speed of about 70 kph (45 mph).

With a badly broken right leg, torn knee ligaments and possible internal injuries, Pillinger is certainly out for the season and may never race again, Woods said.

"I don't really want to talk about Tori," said a distraught Pam Ann Fletcher, who, although 36th in the world rankings, is the best U.S. women's skier still racing.

But U.S. team officials have not given up hope. McKinney should be back on skis in January, they say, and with the pressure off she could surpass at February's Olympics.

In the longer term, the Americans are putting their faith in a number of promising younger talents, which pushes the average age of the squad well below that of what Howe called "the European dynasties of Switzerland and Austria."

The retirement of Phil and Steve three seasons ago was a big problem for us, said Nicholas Howe, an official with the U.S. team. "In a case like that it is always difficult for young racers to move behind them."

The women's team had looked far

to look for one for years, given his star-performer's salary.

He does not forgive. The idiot who admits having thrown the firecracker into the hospital — after his arrest — to explain that he never intended to hurt anyone, only to create confusion.

"That may be so," commented Tancredi almost before his cerebral confusion cleared. "But people's lives are at risk — they [the hooligans] are not just throwing fireworks in celebration."

Damned right they're not, and Tancredi's right to use the plural. This is the second time he has been struck by firecrackers and the third time this season that Italian players have been hurt by them.

The Milan culprit is Luigi Sacchi, a 23-year-old unemployed builder. Alarming, Sacchi was barred from San Siro only last month after a brawl that broke a policeman's leg.

His heart stopped beating for 20 seconds until medics administered heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Tancredi's legs were temporarily paralyzed but, though concerned about his hearing, he expects to resume training next week.

"I feel offended as a human being and as an athlete," he says. But he will continue because of "my love for the sport and belief in a future without violence for soccer."

Other sides are not so kind. Tancredi remains one of the best and most experienced goalies in Italy. Articulate though he is, he probably knows no other way of life (not that

he has been strip-searched and beaten up).

In the Netherlands, after a homemade bomb stunned a Cypriot goalkeeper, the thrower was charged with attempted homicide. UEFA acted tough but backed

from infiltrating rival stadiums and perpetuating the miscarriage of points?

To beat them, society has to be at least as clever as its thugs. We English have stadiums built like fortresses — fans behind bars and railings, watched by police and closed-circuit video. Dreadful. But Italy might have to erect high screens behind the goals, and then hope no scheming criminal fires a rocket cross-field, as happened some months ago in a match in

Genoa. I know no single antidote, but aren't you astonished that those whose main duty it is to save the game are not all pulling in the same direction?

We share the planet, for heaven's sake. We share, though many would still like to call England's disease, the bloody violence. Why can't we pool our experiences, our acquired "wisdom" or at least our brainpower to outlaw what soccer rulers unanimously assert is a tiny criminal minority?

It takes one thing, one weapon, to rearrange Italy's championship. What is to stop some crackpot, from Naples or anywhere else,

from killing crowd violence.

This automatic response is frightening and disgusting the Italian championship season. League leaders Napoli was awarded two points after losing to Pisa — and Napoli benefited indirectly from two points deducted against rivals Juventus and now, probably, Milan.

It takes one thing, one weapon, to rearrange Italy's championship. What is to stop some crackpot, from Naples or anywhere else,

from killing crowd violence.

Instead of acting collectively, Europeans flounder like self-centered individuals, all with different laws, different shock-horror responses, different fingers of suspicion pointing ever elsewhere.

Hooliganism respects no barrier. Last month, Real Madrid's Mexican hotshot, Hugo Sanchez, needed 11 stitches in his head after being hit by a bottle during a Spanish Cup match at Seville.

The culprit escaped. Some Spaniards laughed that Real Madrid,

which is the top of the European football pyramid, is the best.

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## PEOPLE

**Reagans Put a Madonna On Their Yule Gift List**

One Christmas, President Ronald Reagan gave his wife, Nancy, a manure spreader. This year, no practical home-owner gift; the first lady declared, "Do you know who really is cuckoo about tractors?" she said, recalling another gift of Christmas past. This year, the Reagans are going to give themselves a statue of the Madonna, originally given to them by Pope John Paul II. Under the law, the Reagans are able to keep foreign gifts valued at less than \$180. Others are turned over to the National Archives and eventually will end up in the Reagan Presidential Library. The Reagans will purchase the two-foot, carved ivory statue from the White House for \$800 so they can take it with them when they leave in 1989. Mrs. Reagan unveiled the White House Christmas decorations (among them a 25-pound gingerbread house with a figure of first dog Rex sleeping near the jellybean walkway and an 18-foot Christmas tree with 350 hand-painted ornaments), with the help of the actor Dom DeLuise, who was decked out as Santa with a garlic ball at the end of his red hat. The Reagans are giving each other the statue, Mrs. Reagan said, "because I'd like some remembrance from our eight years in the White House." "Why don't you take a couple of ash trays?" Santa said. "That's what I did." Mrs. Reagan said that the stories of her dislikes Raisa Gorbatchev were exaggerated. But when asked if she was looking forward to being the visitor at the next summit she replied, "I'm looking forward to going to Russia."

Sack Inc. also gave a gallery to the Hood Museum at Dartmouth, where Harold graduated. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Colonial Williamsburg and the Metropolitan (of which Israel Sack helped assemble the nucleus, the Eugene Boiles collection) are among the places that also have works of art either sold or appraised by the Sacks.

The Sack sons endowed three rooms in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's American Wing in their father's name. Harold, depicting his effort to honor his father and to benefit the museum, says the \$350,000 donation "is the best advertising money the firm has spent."

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Despite the reputation of American antiques in the United States, they don't sell well abroad. Sack says, "To our knowledge there is not one collector of American furniture outside the United States. There's no market for American antiques — they aren't exhibited or sold. American arts have always been Europe's step-child. Neither the sheikhs nor the Argentines want anything except French and English furniture."

Sack says, however, that this may change. "With our treasures bringing these million-dollar prices at auction, they'll have to pay attention" — especially now that the Japanese have so many.

Sack thinks that a great American decorative-arts museum in the nation's capital would help.

"If we had a national museum, it would be an inducement for the great collectors to give their greatest pieces. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has a great wing, as do other museums, but American antiques need a building of their own."

Sack is not one to think that there are no more great antiques yet to surface. "Three great masterpieces came on the market last year. I know where there's more. People will give to the museum, because the values are so great."

"My father used to say, 'Money is honey,'" Sack says.

Man Watchers of America, Inc., which usually spotlights the world's "most watchable men," has released a new list — the top 10 women who "made things happen" in 1987. The list: Nancy Reagan, Elizabeth Taylor, the talk show host Oprah Winfrey, the astronaut Sally Ride, Barbara Streisand, the tennis star Steffi Graf, the singer Janet Jackson, the author Danielle Steel, and the television personalites Jane Pauley and Jeannie Wolf.

□

There will be a memorial service for the writer James Baldwin at the American Cathedral in Paris on Thursday at 5:45 P.M. Baldwin died of cancer at the age of 63 at his home in southern France Nov. 30.

## OBSERVER

## The Coffee-Tree Grind

By Russell Baker

**N**EWS YORK — The house in which we live sits under a coffee-bean tree. Had we known about coffee-bean trees before buying the house, we probably would have told the real-estate agent to show us the next place. Because we lived previously in the city, however, we knew almost nothing about the personalities of trees, so we said we would take the house.

On first seeing the house, we did notice huge shade-casting vegetation overhanging it and recognized the stuff as trees. To make conversation with the woman who was about to become the previous owner, I pointed to one and said, "What kind of tree is that?"

"A Kentucky coffee-bean tree," she said.

A curious thing about trees, which urban people are apt to forget even if they once knew it, is that trees have distinctive personalities. Hemlocks, for instance, like to stand around drooping with melancholy. Gingko trees become discontented with humdrum sex lives that require them to bring forth fruit monotonously every spring. To show their resentment, they bring forth fruit so foul to smell that one would be enough to kill the romantic impulse of all other gingko trees for miles around, if gingko trees were like people.

The coffee-bean tree is more like people than most trees, and the people it is like are the people we call adolescents, though with an important difference. Adolescents are adolescents for only a few years. Coffee-bean trees stay adolescents until they are 80 or 90, which is the age of the coffee-bean tree overhanging our house, according to the tree man.

When you live in the city you don't think of the tree man. We certainly never did. In the city we thought of the exterminator. The tree man never crossed our minds until the day a coffee bean came within inches of killing me.

Have I described the fruit of the coffee-bean tree? It is a brown leathery pod six to nine inches long, shaped somewhat like an airplane propeller, with a stiletto point on one end. The botanical point of the point is to enable the plummeting coffee bean to plunge daggerlike into the earth, or any

skills that may be passing below. I told you this tree was like an adolescent; as the adolescent drives, so the coffee-bean tree disseminates its fruit.

The coffee-bean pod is slightly lighter than a piece of granite of comparable size. This is because the pod contains several roundish, black seeds somewhat bigger and a bit heavier than marbles. You can see how easily one could be killed by a falling coffee bean just by stepping out of the house in the shedding season.

Anyhow. So we called a tree man. Pointing way, way up, we said, "We'd like that big branch up there cut off before this tree kills somebody down here."

That branch was really way up there. From the way the tree man looked way up there at it, I could tell that he thought this was a job that would require the balance as well as the nerves of a flying-trapeze artist. "It's the wrong time of year to prune," he said, and promised to come back when the pruning season came in.

We never heard from that tree man again. Talk about ingrates. Adolescent ingratitude is nil compared to a coffee-bean tree's. As soon as the chicken tree man departed, the tree began dropping coffee beans by the thousand. I do not hypertize.

At the Sotheby auction — five days after the crash on Wall Street — Sack, as he says, put my money where my mouth is.

He paid \$143,000 — considerably more than the high estimate of \$30,000 — for a "fine and rare" federal mahogany extension accordian dining table, circa 1810, New York. And he paid \$110,000 for the Chippendale carved mahogany block-front slant-front desk from Salem, Massachusetts, circa 1773, that Sack Inc. had owned five years ago, intending of course, to resell.

"Prices were high and strong all during the sale," Sack says. "At every major recession since World War II, antiques have brought record auction prices. The Flayderman sale in 1930, just a few months later than the crash of '29, broke all records."

Another tree man has just left. He will be back next pruning season, he said laconically. Meantime, I count at least 500,000 coffee beans still up there. Way, way up there.

## Harold Sack, Bullish on U.S. Antiques

By Sarah Booth Conroy  
Washington Post Service

**H**AROLD SACK knows most great American antiques personally. Perhaps that's why, at 75, even his face, which looks a bit like a carving on a table leg, seems to have acquired a patina instead of wrinkles.

Sack, president of Israel Sack Inc. of New York, is reputed to have invented the American antique market, an ornate and arcane world where thousands of dollars can turn on whether a paw foot on a table is hairy enough.

Sack denies that he invented the market. "My father did," he says. And to prove it, he wrote (with Max Wilk) "American Treasure Hunt: The Legacy of Israel Sack," a delicious peep through the windows of American antique collectors, a history charting the phenomenal rise of American antiques, and a biography and a kaddish for his father, Israel Sack, who died in 1959.

At the big New York auctions of American antiques — such as the Oct. 24 sale at Sotheby's that totaled \$3.7 million — Sack is as familiar as the auctioneer's hammer.

Auctioneers and bidders watch him closely as he sits on a front seat and spends hundreds of thousands of dollars with a barely noticeable flick of his pencil.

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At the Sotheby auction — five days after the crash on Wall Street — Sack, as he says, put my money where my mouth is.

He paid \$143,000 — considerably more than the high estimate of \$30,000 — for a "fine and rare" federal mahogany extension accordian dining table, circa 1810, New York. And he paid \$110,000 for the Chippendale carved mahogany block-front slant-front desk from Salem, Massachusetts, circa 1773, that Sack Inc. had owned five years ago, intending of course, to resell.

"Prices were high and strong all during the sale," Sack says. "At every major recession since World War II, antiques have brought record auction prices. The Flayderman sale in 1930, just a few months later than the crash of '29, broke all records."

Another tree man has just left.

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